HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette

No. 53,228—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8,
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Saturday, 2 p.m. 16th July	ARABIA	7903	MACEDONIA	10512
23rd "	OCEANA	6810		
30th "	BENGALI	4658	MONGOLIA	9605
6th Aug	PERSIA	7951		
13th "	VICTORIA	6522	EGYPT	7913
20th "	ARABIA	7903		
27th "	CALEDONIA	7558	CHINA	7912
3rd Sep,	BALLARAT	4890		
10th "	ORIENTAL	5281	MOLDAVIA	9500
17th "	VICTORIA	6522		
24th "	ARCADIA	6603	MARMORA	10509

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 21st June, 1901.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
DUMBEA	5,807	Charbonnel	14th July 1904.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	11th Aug. 1904.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,635	Guionnet	8th Sep. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. "NERA," 5,876 tons, Captain Chevalier, to sail on or about the 22nd July, 1904.

For further Particulars apply to
J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Oct. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GISELA	G. Damianovich	4,216	20th July 1904
† VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	4,351	25th July "
† PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,895	20th Aug "

† Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE,

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 480. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued, via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,588	27th July 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on SATURDAY, 16th July, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 19th July, at 10 a. m. calling at Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 14th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LGODIANA," 3,300 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 14th July, (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quillimane and Mozambique.)

FOR MORMUGAO, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,010 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 26th July.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,300 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 14th July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th July, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)....Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles..... " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea), Rs. 850.

Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year.
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3,069	16th July,	1904.
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	5,091	10th Aug.	"
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Haig	6,716	14th Sept.	"
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5,124	30th "	"

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.

INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.

HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels

CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.

CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.

PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.

INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTEER" containing Sailling Dates of all Steamers sent every other information for Travellers, and Post Free.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "Bombay Gazette" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can obtain it by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "Bombay Gazette," Head Office.

A LUXURY TO SMOKERS.

BEING PERFECTLY WELL PREPARED TO KEEP DRY
AND
UNAFFECTED DURING THE MONSOONS.

CONTINENTAL HAVANA CIGARS.

			Rs. a.
BOUQUETS with Rings ...	25 in a box,	per box	8 0
VERAS (Gold Foil and Rings)	25 "	"	6 8
ROTHSCHILD'S FLOR FINE	50 "	"	10 0
FLOR DE ALMA, Silver Foil	25 "	"	4 0
LA SIRENE with Rings ...	25 "	"	3 0
ROTHSCHILD'S AMERICAN EAGLE	25 "	"	3 0
QUEEN'S (small size like Cigtts.)	50 "	"	4 0
PERFECTOS	50 "	"	3 8
SENSITIVAS	50 "	"	3 0
TRABUCOS	100 "	"	9 0
REGALIA DEL PRINCIPE...	100 "	"	7 8

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. LORD LAMINGTON,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

MONGINI BROTHERS FOR ICES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CAKES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR SWEETS.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CHOCOLATES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CONFECTIONERY.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 325.

BECK & CO'S KAISER BREWERY
"KEY" MARK PILSENER BEER.
LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

HADENFELDT & CO., Calcutta
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:
H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.
To be had of all Wine and Spirit Dealers.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.
They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE "CAMPAIGN" WATCH
No. II.

CRYSTAL FACE Rs. 23; HUNTING CASE Rs. 25.

When we say there is no Watch more recommendable at the price, we speak not only as practical experts, but from the reports invariably received from purchasers. Thousands are to-day recording faithfully the time in all parts of India.

The Cases are PURE NICKEL to wear white throughout, which will wear off and look unchangeable in colour and ozidize. Rs. 23 and consequently guaranteed not merely a wash of silver, shabby in a month, but not in the least likely to

THE MOVEMENT which is constructed on the most sound principles is jewelled in all essential parts. Carefully adjusted LEVER escapement. Compensation balance, indestructible keyless attachment.
Exact diameter two inches. Thickness 5-8 inch. Dial 1 & 5-8 inch.
IF INSTEAD OF HUNDREDS, we were selling only dozens, the "Campaign" Watch could not be supplied at anything like Rs. 23——Merit alone has made this demand.
Complete in case with spare mainspring and glass, open face, Rs 23, Hunting Rs. 25.

WARRANTED TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

McDOWELL & CO.'S, LIMITED,

"LIGHT OF ASIA"

AND

"BAHADUR BOUQUETS"

SHOULD BE COMPARED WITH

REAL HAVANAHS

COSTING FOUR TIMES THE PRICE !!

Order a Sample Box containing 6 "Light of Asia" and 6 "Bouquets" costing Annas Fourteen free anywhere in India,

McDOWELL & CO., LD.

MADRAS,

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

TRY! TRY!! TRY !!

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA;

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ON and after the 15th JULY, 1904, and until further notice an EXTRA PASSENGER TRAIN will RUN DAILY each way between BOMBAY and POONA to the following Time Table :—

DOWN TRAIN.	H. M.	UP TRAIN	H. M.
V. T. Bombay ....D	16 35	Poona ....D	23 35
Do. ....A	17 52	Do. ....A	1 49
Kalyan ....D	17 57	Lanaula ....D	1 58
Do. ....A	20 46	Do. ....A	4 35
Lanaula ....D	21 6	Kalyan ....D	4 45
Poona ....A	22 55	V. T. Bombay ....A	6 25

For detailed Timings see the Poster Notice exhibited at Stations between Bombay and Poona.

H. C. RADFORD,
For General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, the 11th July, 1904.

FOR HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY'S BAND.

WANTED

THE following MUSICIANS :—

TWO FIRST VIOLIN PLAYERS.
ONE FLUTE PLAYER.
ONE OBOE PLAYER.

For all particulars apply to

THE DIRECTOR
of His Excellency the Governor's Band,
Government House, Kirkee.

THE AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY is TO RAISE a LOAN of Rs. 1,92,000, in open market, on the Security of Municipal Revenues for Drainage Works, the rate of interest being 4½ per cent per annum.

Forms of application and notices inviting Tenders can be had on application.

Tenders are to be received till 11th August, 1904, 5 P.M.

MOTILAL LALBHAI,
President.

11th July, 1904.

POONA RACING SEASON, 1904.

THE RACING SEASON will consist of the EXTRA MEETINGS July to October and of the POONA RACES and STEEPLECHASES in September and October.

THE EXTRA MEETINGS will probably commence on SATURDAY, 30th July, and it is proposed to hold Extra Meetings on SATURDAYS and HOLIDAYS during August, September and October.

THE POONA RACES and STEEPLECHASES will be held on 21st, 24th, 26th and 28th September and 1st, 3rd and 8th October.

RATES for SEASON TICKETS will be as follows :—

	Whole Season of Extra Meetings and Poona Races and Chases	Extra Meetings only.	Poona Races and Chases only.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Single Ticket	50	30	25
Separate Ticket for Lady each	10	5	5

DAY TICKETS.

FIRST ENCLOSURE.

LADY ONLY ..... Rs. 2
SINGLE TICKET ..... ,, 5
LADY if accompanied by Gentlemen ..... ,, 1
CHILD ..... ,, 2

SECOND ENCLOSURE.

SINGLE TICKET ..... Rs. 1-8
SOLDIERS IN UNIFORM ..... Re. 1-0
LADY or Child ..... As. 0-8

N B.—Reserved accommodation for Ladies with Badges and for the Members of the Turf Club who wear their Badges is reserved on both the first, and top floors of the Stand.

TICKETS are obtainable at the Office of the Turf Club at the Race Stand, Poona, or at the Gate.

NO TICKETS will be issued without Payment.

SPECIAL TRAINS from and back to Bombay will run as usual.

CURSETJEE DHUNJEESHAW,
for Secretary, W. I. T. Club.

Race Stand, Poona, 1st July, 1904.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION,

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of SHIVRAM BALKRISHNA alias SHIVRAM BHAU DESAI, late of Bombay Hindoo inhabitant, a Medical Practitioner, deceased.

SITARAM BALKRISHNA DESAI, brother of the deceased of Goa Hindoo inhabitant, now temporarily residing at Lohar Chawl, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, K.C.I.E., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the Thirteenth day of July in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Four, and in the fourth year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
The 13th day of July, 1904.

Messrs. CHITNIS & MOTILAL,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

WHY SUFFER?

SEND particulars of your DISEASE with Two Anna Stamps for advice to
THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF SCIENCE and PHYSICAL CULTURE,
32, Broadway.
Madras.

E. DUCKETT & Co.,

MONUMENTALISTS
OF POONA AND CARRARA.
"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"
NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.

Specialists in Monumental Work for India.

ADDRESS : EAST STREET, POONA.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL (paid up) Rs. 31,89,950.

HEAD OFFICE :—Calcutta.

BRANCHES :—Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

SUB-AGENCIES :—Amritsar, Mooltan and Murree.

RATES OF INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS :

For 6 months 4 per cent. p. a.
,, 12 ,, 5 ,, p. a.
,, 2 years 5½ ,, p. a.

Our SPECIAL RATES for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS of Rs. 1,000 and upwards may be ascertained on application.

Sums of not less than Rs. 10 are received as subscription in PRUDENTIAL or "HOME PASSAGE" Deposit accounts which carry interest at 5 per cent. p. a., compounded half-yearly. Cheques, etc., on Towns where the Bank has Branches, also Currency Notes of any Circle, are credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards, and receive 2 per cent. p. a. upon the daily balance, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 is maintained.

For further particulars and Rules, apply to the Head Office or Branches.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 3rd May, 1904.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE 31 DIAMONDS.

By order of N C Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee High Court, and in Re Bholanath Keshowlal Dave, an adjudged insolvent, Messrs MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co, will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 16th July, 1904, at 1 p m, at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Street, Fort, consisting of very valuable 31 diamonds.

Diamonds on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co,
Bombay, 14th July, 1904.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "HEARING" unless amount to covers Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive. Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies, From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCUS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM.—A safe, speedy, and efficacious Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, &c., &c. Rs. 1per bottle. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, CHEMISTS, Bombay and Poona.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Monsoon Weather.—The splendid lighting of RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' STUDIO, Nipon Building, Hornby Road, enables them to secure the finest results in Portraiture during the cloudy weather.—Lift always available.

WANTED, by a European Firm, a SALESMAN, who understands Fancy Goods, Woollens, &c. Salary according to capabilities and experience. Apply by letter to Box "No. 1129 J," care of this Paper.

WANTED, A smart YOUNG MAN, with a slight knowledge of Engineering and the Mill-Stores business, for travelling. A Parsee preferred—EMPIRE ENGINEERING Co., Ld., Cawnpore.

WANTED by an ENGLISH LADY, situation as GOVERNESS in a good family, or Companion to lady. Capable of teaching French, Music, Drill, etc. Would travel.—Address "Z." care of this office.

FINANCIAL.—Advances made on approved personal security of all kinds, also on Merchandise Stock-in-Trade, Household Furniture, Carriages, Life Policy, etc., without removal.—S. R. BOTTLEWALLA and Co. Financial Agents and General Merchants, 18, Bank St. Fort, Bombay.

PIANOS!! PIANOS!!! Special Models for India. For cash or monthly payment system. Exceptional Offer. LYRIC STORES, 22, Medows St., Fort, opposite R. C. Chapel.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York, Sold at their Godowns, Masagaon.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Masagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit 'Synonyms by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1873.

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BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN' SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
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KIDD & SHADBOLT.	London.
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ACKERMANN—LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
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JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
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RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON, Ld.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
SÖHNLEIN & Co.	Schierstein.
STEWART STEWART & Co.	London.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London.
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GREAT AMERICAN CURE.

Send to me for a FREE SAMPLE and

PRESCRIPTION

A Minister, who formerly suffered, will be pleased to send to any sufferer a PRESCRIPTION of a sure, safe, simple and GUARANTEED CURE for NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of Energy, Melancholy, Lost Manhood, Youthful Imprudence, Exhausted Vitality, Spermatorrhœa, Varicocele, Premature Decay, Despondency, Weakness, Nervousness, Brain Fag, Blotches on the Skin, Loss of Memory, Dimness of Sight, Noises in the Ears, Liver Complaints, Kidney and Bladder Complaints, Gravel and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs. It is a guaranteed remedy and is the result of twenty years' research. To prove my words, I will send a

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INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,300 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHEWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 6	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of R. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependant upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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RESERVE FUND £800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

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Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Thaiping	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £500,000

HEAD OFFICE :
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Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Karrachee,	Rangoon,	Newara Eliya,	Mombasa
Steamer Point.	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... ,, 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND ,, 9,320,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS..... ,, 400,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

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BOMBAY BRANCH.

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Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 65,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager,
London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,
LONDON COMMITTEE.
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
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BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
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CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED...	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND	,, 16,00,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	,, 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
,, R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
,, NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
,, D. KING.
,, J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR
MR. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms :—

2 % per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ ,, ,, minimum monthly balances

at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years...	5 per cent.
,, 1 Year	4½ ,,
,, 6 Months	4 ,,
,, 3 ,, ...	3½ ,,

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

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J. C. SPEIRS,
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Calcutta, 26th January, 1904.

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FOR the ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, Cawnpore. A fairly competent EUROPEAN or PARSI WEAVING MASTER, to take charge of about 500 Looms with preparation. No one but thoroughly sober, honest and energetic man need apply. Address enclosing copies of certificates and giving at least two good references in India to

THE MANAGING PARTNER,
Elgin Mills Co.,
Cawnpore.

FOR SALE.

A PUCCA-BUILT BUNGALOW, having a Ground-Floor and an Upper Floor, with a big Coach-house and Stalls for ten Horses and Servants' Quarters and sufficient Accommodation for two European Families, known as the TOWERS, situated at Palli Hill, Bandora, and at present occupied by Mr. J. A. Simson and another. It commands excellent position. Private offers for its purchase are invited. For Price and Further Particulars apply to

KHARSHEDJEE D. SHROFF,
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DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES :
EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1902..... £ 16,378,771
Revenue for 1902 ..... £ 3,628,617

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.
GREAT REDUCTIONS
under all SYSTEMS,
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
King's Buildings, Bombay.

THE GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

Assets..... Rs. 12,00,00,000.
Annual Income..... Rs. 2,00,00,000.
Limited Premium Assurance with 50 per cent. Guaranteed Bonus.

TABLE I. T. L. N.

A person aged 35 next birthday, by payment of an Annual Premium of Rs. 431 4a., for 30 years, or till his previous death, may secure a policy for Rs. 10,000 under this table, entitling him to the following benefits :—

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, JULY 12.

SECURITIES—
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ..... £89 5-8 = — 5-16
3 do. Rentes ..... £98 1-2 = + 1-2
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan ..... £105 1-4 = unchanged
2½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ..... £65 1-4 = do

SILVER—
Spot in London ..... 26 3-4 = — 1-16
2 months hence ..... 26 5-8 = — 1-16
Spot in New York ..... 58 1-8 = — 1-8

EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques ..... 25·21 = unchanged.
Berlin " ..... 20·41 = — 1-4
New York Demand ..... 4·87 1-4 = unchanged

DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England ..... 3 per cent = do
3 months' sight Bank Bills ..... 2 1-4 per cent = do
6 " " Fine " Trade ..... 2 1-2 per cent = do
3 " " Fine " Trade Bills ..... 2 1-2 per cent = do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills ..... 3 1-8 per cent = do

INTEREST—
Day to day loans ..... 2 1-8 per cent = do
7 day market loans ..... 2 1-8 per cent = do

METALS—
Copper Braziers £7-10
Yellow metal 5.
Bar iron Belgian 4-13
Iron Corrugated Sheets 9-15
Basic Steel Bars 4-19

WHEAT—
White Karachi 27 7-8, J.-A., sellers
Red Karachi 27 1-4, J.-A., buyers
} firmer.

MAPSEED—
Brown 30 3-4 J.-A., done steady.

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold. 34 1-2 J.-A. done steady.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 7 1-4.

ARRIVALS—
Steamers "Barcafole," "Sud."

WOOL AUCTION.

The Liverpool Wool Auction opened to-day, number of Bales offered 20,400.
Good attendance of Home and Foreign buyers.
Competion active.
Good Whites and Yellows 5 to 10 higher. Middle course Whites and Greys par to 5 per cent. higher.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady. Manchester firmer. Total sales 8,000. Spot 6·54 + 30. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 unchgd. Sold on speculation and for Export 300. Imports 3,000. Arrivals closed steady.

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·21	5·90	5·44
+15	+5	+
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·26	5·22	5·20
+4	+4	+4
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April
5·19	5·19	5·19
+4	+4	+3

Receipts at U. S. Ports 2,000
Do. last year 1,800
Exports to Great Britain 1,000
Do. do Continent 3,000

In New York—
Spot ..... 11·15 + 20
Futures, month of July ..... 10·72 + 22
Do. do. December ..... 9·56 + 12

In New Orleans—
Spot ..... 10 15-16 + 1-8
Futures, month of Sept. ..... 9·73 + 15
Do. do. Dec. ..... 9·40 + 14
Tone at close ..... steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Tuesday, 12th July, 1904 :—

Cotton	942 bales.
Wheat	11,171 cwts.
Linseed	13,887 "
Rape, Rai and Toria Seed	7,063 "
Gingellyseed	244 "
Poppyseed	3,395 "
Groundnuts	103 "
Castorseed	1,700 "
Rice	1,389 "
Myrabolams	593 "
Cottonseed	8 "
Mowraseed	10,821 "
Gram	1,178 "
Jowar	5,383 "
Maize	nil

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, JULY 13.

Exchange—Tone steady.
Bank T.T. ..... 1s. 3 31-32d.
Bank Demand 1s. 4d
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A. 1s. 4 5-32d.
Do 6 do do 1s. 4 1-4d
French Francs 3 do do 169 3-4
Marks 3 do do ..... 138 to 137 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight 135 1-2
Shanghai 30 do do 190
Japan 30 do do ..... 148 1-2 to 149
Government Paper—3 1-2 per cent. Tone firm,
Cash 98-4
1st Settlement 1st August ... 98-1
Money Market. Tone easy.
BANK RATE.—
Bank of England since 21st April 3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 16th June 3 do
Bank of Bengal do 23rd June 3 do
Bank of Madras do 6th July 3 do

The lowest rate accepted for the new Rupee loan is Rs. 97 and 7 annas per cent Tenders at this rate receive 17 per cent above that in full.

SEEDS—
Linseed.—Tone quiet. Rs. a. p.
Ready 5 15 0
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.
Brown Cawnpore, Ready. 5 1 0 to 5 2 0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready. 5 11 0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready 5 12 6
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.
Ready 5 15 0
Castorseed—Tone quiet.
Ready ... ... 22 1-2 to 21 3-4

WHEAT.—Tone steady
Pissi 91 per cent. ... Rs. 28 0
Club, No. 1 ..... Rs. 28 1-2

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone ..... firm.
Estimated sales ..... bales 8,000
Imports ..... do 4,000

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·30	5·96	5·49
+ 6	+ 5	+ 5
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·27	5·24	5·24
+ 4	+ 5	+ 4
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mch.	Mch-Apl
5·23	5·23	5·23
+ 4	+ 4	+ 4

COTTON.—Market firm with a good all round enquiry at Colaba,

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed ..... quiet
Surats ..... steady
Good Bhownugger ....
The Manchester Market has been ..... firmer
2 1-2 per cent Consols 89 5-8
3 percent Rentes 98 1-2
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan 105 1-4
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers 65 1-4
Bar Silver 26 3-4

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 5th instant, it was resolved that the paving of the East Wharf, Prince's Dock, at a cost of Rs. 22,400, excluding Engineering charges, be sanctioned.

The Trustees also sanctioned, for the use of the Dock Railway bell-men, the provision of two portable chaukis, each 7 × 7, to cost Rs. 350 each.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	Corresponding week ending 1st July 1904.	Total from 1st April to 1st July 1904.	For week ending 1st July 1903.	Total from 1st April to 1st July 1903.
Vessels piloted into harbour	17	289	23	312
Do. " out of "	24	316	24	311
Do. transported	15	235	18	280
Do. attended to	1	18	...	28
Do. warped	—	1	...	4

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards	Plague' Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	1	3
B Mandvi, Chakla, Oomarkhadi and Dongri	1	1	20
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	5	3	22
Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi		0	4
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada		0	18
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	
G Mahim and Worli	0	1	9
Water Division		0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	8
Total		6	88
Total plague deaths to date	276,234	226,301	
Same date last year	11	12	70

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strickly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

GLOVER—July 7, At Earlsferry House, Elie, Thomas Craigie, Glover, C E, of Mount Grange. Edinburgh, and of Glover and Co, Bombay, in his 68th year. (By cable.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GRE ATOREX—July 6, at Humma, Ganjam Salt Factory, to James William and Elizabeth Greatorex, a son.

DEATHS.

COSHAN—July 10, at the residence of her son, Asst-Surgeon J A Coshan, Main Road, Royapuram, Margaret, the beloved wife of Mr A B Coshan, aged 65 years, 8 months and 29 days.

EDWARDS—July 8, at Bangalore, Alfred Bourne Louis (Toffy), the beloved child of E C and Alice Edwards, aged 3 years, 1 month and 3 days.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 30m., Sun sets, 6h. 41m., High water 0-11a. Low water, 5-17 m., 6-10a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Football, Cooperage.

Polo,—There will be a game at 5-15 this evening.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—His Highness Maharaja Kisar Singhji of Siroi, Abu, arrived in Bombay on Tuesday with sixteen followers. His Highness is residing at No. 33, Walkeshwar Road.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per s. s. Umbilo, via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m. on the 19th and 20th instant.

A DISHONEST EMPLOYEE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, Bombay, yesterday before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Sikandarkhan charged Ujamsi Mohanji, servant to a grocer in Nagdevi Street, with stealing saffron, cardmums, and benzoin, collectively valued at Rs. 570, belonging to Govindji Ratanji, his employer. Mr. Velinkar, pleader, appeared for the complainant. It was in evidence that accused had sold the stolen goods to several grocers on different occasions. On the 10th instant, he opened his master's shop as usual. He was accompanied by Mohanji Ghella. Mohanji engaged a coolie to take two blocks of benzoin to Khara Kuva, in Sheikh Memon Street. The accused gave the blocks, which the accused took to the second accused's place at Khara Kuva where they were concealed in a quantity of firewood. Mr. Sikandarkhan, on noticing these movements, became suspicious, and stopped the coolie, searched the room, and recovered the stolen blocks. Accused was arrested. He was convicted and sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment. Mohanji, who was charged with abetment, was find Rs. 100, or in the alternative, sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

INSOLVENT DEBTOR'S' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE DAYAL JAITHA AND OTHERS.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvents, moved for the usual interim order. Mr. Strangman, on behalf of the Commercial Bank of India, opposed the application on the grounds that a criminal case was pending at Karachi against Nursey Jaitha, one of the insolvents, that they had shown undue preference to some of the creditors, and that their accounts were incorrect. It was suggested that the insolvents might be granted only a short adjournment in order to enable the Bank authorities to get full particulars from their Karachi branch. An interim order for three weeks was granted.

RE CHUNILAL MANCHAND.

Mr. Strangman applied, on behalf of the insolvent for a rule nisi for leave to withdraw his petition, which was granted.

RE SAKALCHAND VANDRAVAN.

Mr. Bhandarkar, for the insolvent, applied for leave to amend his schedule which was granted.

RE HASSAMBHOY VISRAM AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Davar, for the insolvents, applied for an interim order for four months remarking that they had obtained a rule nisi for the withdrawal of their petition. They were compromising with their creditors, and some of the notices had been sent to England and other places. The rule was not returnable till September next.

Mr. Justice Russell: You are not asking for an interim order for the gentleman who is not present?

Mr. Davar: No I ask it for Hassumbhoy Visram and Hajibhoy Visram only.

His lordship granted the application.

RE HORMUJSHA CAVASHA.

Mr. K. B. Dastur, on behalf of the insolvent applied for leave to serve notices on the creditors, which was granted.

RE KANJI HIRJI.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, asked for the usual interim order, which was granted.

RE DWARKANATH VISHNU.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, was granted leave to amend his schedule and an extension of the interim order for two months.

RE NASARWAN MERWAN KEKWALLA.

The name of the insolvent was called out with a view to dismiss his petition on the ground of his having failed to proceed with his insolvency. He appeared in person and applied for leave to file a fresh petition.

Mr. Binning, on behalf of a creditor, opposed the application on the ground of its being a fraudulent one.

Mr. MacLeod, the Official Assignee, said the insolvent was entitled to file a fresh petition without the leave of the Court. He contended a petition could be dismissed without a hearing on two grounds: firstly, on the ground of the insolvent failing to file his schedule within thirty days of the filing of the petition; and secondly, on his failing to serve notices. It could not be dismissed merely for want of prosecution.

His lordship remarked that, if the insolvent was allowed to file a fresh petition without the leave of the Court, his creditors would be prejudiced. The insolvent was bound to proceed with his petition after serving notices on his creditors. His lordship, therefore, dismissed the petition.

A POLICEMAN HELD UP.

Early on Tuesday morning an interesting incident took place at the Kennedy Sea Face some distance from the Charni Road Station on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, when a railway policeman encountered three Mahomedan vagabonds apparently returning from a nocturnal excursion. Bachusing Sugramsing, Railway Police Constable No. 147, B. B. and C. I. Railway, who arrived in Bombay from Ahmedabad on the 11th instant, was going along the Kennedy Sea Face about 4 a.m., when he was met by three Mahomedans who stopped him and demanded a smoke from him. The Policeman ignored their demand and tried to proceed further on his way. At this, one of the vagabonds showed him a knife and threatened to stab him if he did not meet their wishes. This was enough to reduce Bachusing to submission and he immediately gave them a smoke. But the rascals were not to be satisfied with this and they rose in their demands. The police sepoy was asked to surrender his umbrella and his clothes under similar threats. He gave them his umbrella and then made off as if escaping. He went some distance and then quietly followed them watching their movements. But the "dadas" were not to be taken in like that. They saw him and told him that if he continued to follow them they would kill him on the spot. Upon this the policeman, thinking discretion the better part of valour, abandoned his course and made straight for the Chowpattee Railway Police Chowky for help; but on his return he found that the badmashes had disappeared.

BUILDERS of locomotive engines are steadily exceeding past achievements. At Schenectady a colossus has been turned out for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad which surpasses anything and everything seen before. This engine weighs 320,000lb., has six pairs of driving wheels, and a boiler 38ft. in length and 7ft. in diameter. It is estimated that this locomotive will be 50 per cent. more powerful than any other ever put together.

TRIAL SIX MONTHS AFTER OFFENCE.

APPARATUS FOR DISTILLING LIQUOR.

MR. C. S. F. CROFTON, first class Magistrate, Nasik, in March last, convicted Kondia Walad Bapu of having in his possession an apparatus for the purpose of manufacturing liquor and sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment. An application for revision in the case was heard at the High Court on Thursday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston, Mr. S. S. Parkar appeared for the applicant, and Rao Bahadur V. J. Kirtikar, Government Pleader, for the Crown.

The complainant Balwant Bhagwant, first class police constable of Sinnar, stated that he went with the Abkari Inspector to Sonambe, searched the accused's house, and found distilling apparatus, which was attached; a "panchnama" was made, and the property was handed to certain Mahar women to take to Sinnar. The constable went with them. The Abkari Inspector was behind in a cart and overtook them within a mile, and he then told the Mahar women to break the pots and give back the copper pots to the accused. The constable was offered two rupees as a gratification. The pieces of pot were shewn by one of the women to the Mamlatdar, and were picked up and produced before the Court. The Magistrate remarked in his finding that the property before the Court, consisting of pieces of pots, was evidently used in the illict distillation of liquor. The police constable and the "panchas" testified to the apparatus being found in the accused's house. The evidence of the complainant and the Mahar women completed the chain connecting the property with the accused. The latter was convicted and sentenced as mentioned above.

For the accused, it was remarked, before their Lordships that the complaint was made on the 26th March 1904 for the offence which was alleged to have been committed on the 15th September 1903. The evidence brought by the prosecution was principally that of the police constable who had gone with the Abkari Inspector to the house of the accused, and who said that the Abkari Inspector ordered the pots to be broken. Without examining the Abkari Inspector and other constables who accompanied him, the Magistrate convicted the accused on the complaint made by the police constable more than six months after the date of the alleged commission of the offence. The witnesses spoke vaguely of distilling apparatus without specifying the actual things found in the possession of the accused, though the complainant spoke of things which were of ordinary use. There was no evidence to support the finding of the Magistrate, who ought to have held that it was not sufficient that the apparatus was such as could be used for the purpose of manufacturing liquor, and that it was necessary to prove that the accused had it in his possession for the purpose of manufacturing liquor. It was further argued that three material witnesses for the prosecution had not been examined. The Magistrate erred in law in presuming that the pieces of the pot, lined with layer of hard substance, which tasted or smelt of country liquor, were of the identical pot ordered to be broken six months before. It was also urged for the accused that the fact that the pieces of pot smelt of country liquor would naturally lead to the inference that they were recently introduced into the case for securing a conviction.

Their Lordships had granted a rule nisi in the matter, and upon reading the proceedings and hearing the pleaders, they ordered the rule to be discharged, and confirmed the conviction and sentence.

CHARGES AGAINST A PLEADER.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Mr. Cawasji Jehangir Hormusji Mody charges Mr. Shashagiri Rao, a pleader practising at Hyderabad (Deccan) with cheating and criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 17,000. Mr. Patel of Messrs. Kanga and Patel, solicitors, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Spencer, pleader, defended the accused.

The complainant further cross-examined by the accused said if the funds for the litigation given to the accused were exhausted, it was agreed that the witness and the accused's brother should provide for the same in equal shares. Leaving Madras the witness came to Lonawli on the 27th April and thence to Bombay on the 3rd May. It was not true that at the time he left Madras for Bombay, he promised the accused to supply him with further funds for the litigation. It was not true that he promised to raise money immediately on his arrival in Bombay to cover the loan of Rs. 35,000. He saw Mr. Capa in Bombay on the 6th May. When he was informed that the accused was not coming to Bombay, he began to make inquiries and went to his solicitors and wrote through them a letter to him. He received Rs. 1,000 from the accused, but not out of Rs. 17,900. He did not give the accused any power to recover all the moneys in the suit. He gave the accused power to recover money from the Indore Courts. He also authorised the accused to recover further accumulation of moneys in the Indore Courts. The accused took the witness to Bangalore on the pretence of getting information regarding Hanifabai's case, but when he reached there he was surprised to find that the accused was obtaining information regarding some other cases. The accused also tried to induce the witness there to take over another case. The witness did not consult any body before consenting to give the accused Rs. 17,000 on the transfer of the mortgage of his press. On the 6th May he informed his solicitors for the first time of his having parted with Rs. 17,000.

Re-examined by Mr. Patel the witness categorically repudiated the several statements made by Mr. Hayes. It was absolutely incorrect that he informed Mr. Hayes of his having undertaken to finance the three cases. He did not ask Mr. Hayes to show him Rungayah Charlu's property. Mr. Hayes did not show him any plans of the Langford House. He remained in Mr. Haye's house for about twenty minutes. He left Madras on the 27th and not on the 28th of May and arrived at Lanowli on the 29th idem.

Mr. Sorabji Ruttonji Subadar, a broker was cross-examined by the accused and the case was adjourned.

A QUESTION OF LAW.

LEGAL VESTING OF LAND.

IN the Bombay Court of Small Causes, Mr. C. M. Cursetji, Third Judge, disposed of, on the 1st instant, a claim made by the City Improvement Trust against Dhanji Purshotam, for recovering Rs. 39-8-3, on account of rent due from 14th March to 30th April, and passed a decree against the defendants, remarking, though the defence was ingenious it could not hold. Against this, a rule was taken out on the 5th instant by the defendant to show cause why the decree should not be set aside. The rule was argued on Tuesday before a Full Bench consisting of Mr. Rustomji M. Patel, Chief Judge, and the learned Third Judge, who had originally disposed of the suit. Mr. De Quadros, pleader, appeared for the Improvement Trust to show cause against the rule; Mr. Fereira, solicitor, appeared for the defendant in support of the rule.

The building in respect of which the rent was claimed originally belonged to a temple of worship, known as the Mota Mandir, situated at the junction of the Old and New Hanuman Lane, and which the Trust had acquired on 14th March. The structure was subsequently put up, and the defendant was one of the tenants and occupiers thereof. The defendant contended he was not bound to pay rent to the Trust as the land did not vest in the Trust according to the proper provisions of the law enacted in that behalf. A regular deed of transfer from the Collector was necessary to the Trust. This was not executed. Also, the building having not been paid for by the Trust, at any rate, it had not passed to the Trust, and the Trust was not entitled to any payment either by way of rent or for use and occupation.

Mr. De Quadros pointed out that no written transfer was necessary under Section 50 of the Trust Act, and everything required by the Section had been done, and the property did legally vest in the Trustees. As regarded the building, "land," as defined in the Act, carried the building with it.

Mr. Fereira said, in the first place, there was no evidence to show the Collector had taken possession. Unless and until this was done, the land did not vest in the Government, nor could anything be transferred to the Trustees in the circumstances. The "land" did not carry the building with it. In any event, when no compensation was paid for the building, it was against equity to hold the building went with the land. As the transfer amounted to a sale under Section 50, a deed a transfer was necessary, and a "sale" could only be made by a registered deed under the Transfer of Property Act.

In pronouncing the judgment of the Court, the learned Chief Judge upheld Mr. De Quadros' contention that no deed of transfer was necessary; but he was of opinion that Mr. Fereira's contention about the Collector not having taken possession was proper. The Collector not having been in possession himself, could not give any possession to the Trustees. Consequently, the decree of the Lower Court was set aside, and a verdict was entered in favour of the defendant.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 13.

To-night's weather forecast states that the only areas in which rain of any importance is probable during the next twenty four hours are south of the Peninsula and Burma. Local showers may fall in Simla and Mussoorie hills, the adjacent submontane districts, Assam and Bengal.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Wednesday.—The barometer has fallen slightly to briskly in North-east India and slightly to rapidly in Upper India. Gradients have increased in North-west India. Rain has increased slightly in the south of the West Coast but has been light elsewhere. Showers more or less local in character have fallen in the Kumaon Himalayan region, West of the United Provinces, East Rajputana, South India Bengal and Assam. Rain has decreased on the Burma Coast, but showers have been fairly general in the interior districts. Calicut, Karwar, Bangalore, Mergui, and Mandalay, have received 2 inches, Lashio, Darjeeling, Cochin, and Kotah 1 1-2. Temperature has risen rapidly in Rajputana, Central India, United Provinces and Kashmir Himalayas. The mean temperature of the past day was considerably to very largely above normal in West Punjab North-west Frontier Province and was also in excess but not to so marked an extent in Bengal and North of the Peninsula. No rain of importance is likely during the next 24 hours except in the South Peninsula and Burma, though local showers are possible in the Simla, and Mussooree hills, Bengal and Assam.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Okhla, Captain E. H. Garland, which arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Rangoon, reports having experienced rough weather. The same Company's steamer Orissa, Captain F. W. Fry, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, met with cyclonic weather in the Bay of Bengal to 15° N. and ordinary monsoon weather on Malabar Coast.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Esplanade.	Fort.	Colaba
	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.
Previously registered	21 47	30 47	30 45	23 02
Wednesday, 13th July	03 10	03 07	00 03	0 13
Total ...	24 57	30 54	30 48	23 15
Total fall to 13th July, '03	29 03	28 15	32 58	35 47
Total fall to 13th July, '02	15 51	20 91	19 59	20 85

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.
(Registered at Messrs. Kemp & Co.)

	In.	Cts.
Wednesday, 13th July	0	20

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following is the list of total Rain-Fall gauged during the week ending Saturday, 9th July :—

	In.	Cts.		In.	Cts.
Bandora	30	97	Viramgam	8	28
Panjoo	28	72	Dabhoi	9	69
Vaiturana	27	95	Sevalia	5	17
Palghur	26	22	Godhra	6	76
Gholwad	20	81	Patri	6	74
Daman	21	31	Limkheera	9	6
Bulsar	16	54	Dohad	8	29
Nasari	12	55	Amargarh	11	98
Surat	5	81	Rutlam	6	73
Kim	6	61	Nagda	5	31
Broach	4	87	Rajpardi	4	93
Baroda	4	25	Baroli	7	21
Mehmadabad	5	58	Nandbar	10	24
Ahmedabad	6	41	Nardana	4	3

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY, THE 13TH JULY.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Average hours.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire	29·460	NW	32	94·5	87 9·59	.....	0·00		0 00
Jask	29·52.	NE	18	95·3	85·2 86	.....	0·00		— 0·13
Muscat	29·459	SE	5	88 8	81 0·81	.....	0 00		— 0·37
Aden	29·702	NW	4	89·8	82 8·83	.....	0 00		— 0·01
Lahore	29 417	Calm	3	104·4	80·3 76	0·14	1·15		+ 0·99
Sirsa	29 435	SW	5	101·3	7 55	.....	1 21		+ 2·25
Delhi	29·489	E	3	91·2	79·8 80	.....	5·83		— 1·69
Agra	29·468	NE	1	87·5	78·4 92	0·15	11·27		+ 3·67
Cawnpore	29 494	SSW	3	93·8	79 8·57	0·15	7·29		+ 0·22
Allahabad	29 519	WSW	9	96·9	78 1·81	0·01	3·14		— 3·03
Jhansi	29·518	SW	9	87·2	78·1 83	.....	3·61		— 1·91
Jacobabad	29·449	SSW	8	102·6	81·1 73	.....	0·30		— 0·21
Karachi	29·573	W	17	92·4	81 2·75	.....	0·00		— 2·01
Jeypore	29·556	W	5	89·7	77·1 73	0·05	4·95		— 1·45
Ajmere	29·578	W	9	85·9	77 0·82	.....	4·01		— 1·01
Deesa	29·526	SW	10	91·7	77·1 81	.....	4·14		— 1·35
Ahmedabad	29·640	WSW	3	90·2	78·1 82	0·11	5·83		— 5·82
Bhuj	29 59	NW	23	88·3	79·9 78	.....	1·52		— 3·13
Jamnagar	29·618	WSW	22	91·0	79·7 79	.....	7·88		+ 0·51
Dwarka	29·658	WSW	20	85·9	80·3 88	0·02	1·95		.....
Rajkot	29·639	WSW	11	92·9	76 0·76	.....	10·90		+ 0·27
Bhavnagar	29·676	SW	13	96·	79·5 84	.....	2·70		— 4·16
Para.									
Veraval	29·632	SW	20	82·6	79·3 86	.....	5·00		— 1·88
Neemuch	29·657	WSW	21	83·5	74·2 85	.....	8 53		+ 0·49
Indore	29·65.	W	11	82·4	72· 8	0·02	9·12		— 0·89
Saugor	29·699	W	10	89·4	74·1 90	0·02	20·96		+ 5·69
Jubbulpore	29·59	WSW	5	89·9	76·4 80	.....	14·5		+ 6·47
Hoshangabad	29·647	SW	5	87·6	73·2 82	.....	9·70		— 3·9
Khandwa	9·639	NW	11	91·7	75·6 72	0·07	6·96		— 2·86
Raipur	29 601	SW	6	90·6	75·4 77	.....	8·28		+ 3·44
Nagpur	29·639	W	7	92·2	75·4 71	.....	12·38		+ 2·43
Amraoti	29·677	W	12	92·7	75·0 93	.....	12·46		+ 1·29
Akola	29·688	W	11	93·9	75 0·69	.....	9·26		— 0·11
Surat	29·688	W	12	89·1	80·1 83	0·05	9·35		— 49·86
Malegaon	29·681	W	17	89·8	73·0 81	.....	5·35		— 1·19
Bombay	29·734	WSW	14	86·1	78·2 81	0·13	23·08		— 9·92
Poona	29·74.	WSW	20	87·5	71·4 69	.....	3·31		— 4·16
Ahmednagar	29·735	W	14	88·9	69·6 64	.....	3·48		— 2·84
Aurangabad	29·753	W	11	90·2	73·2 76	.....	9·56		.....
Sholapur	29·731	WSW	12	91·7	72·0 63	.....	7·64		+ 1·59
Ratnagiri	29·771	WSW	9	85·3	78·9 83	.....	63·70		+ 17·35
Bijapur	29·751	SW	11	91·9	70 3·74	.....	3·61		— 6·84
Belgaum	29·767	WNW	19	79·3	69·8 88	.....	6·23		+ 2·02
Mormugoa	29·781	NW	..	85·5	77·4 87	0·05	62·3		+ 23·75
Karwar	29·784	Calm	6	84·2	73·0 89	1·85	68 40		+ 14 38
Mangalore	29·845	Calm	6	84·4	72 4·93	2·20	67·7		+ 14 19
Calicut	29·837	NNE	5	82·2	71·7 92	1·72	61·5		+ 11·93
Cochin	29·846	NE	F	83·2	72·2 81	1 51	32.07		+ 12 95
Bangalore ...	29·837	WSW	11	81·8	64·8 90	1 10	5.19		+ 0 30
Hyderabad (Deccan)	29·746	W	7	92·9	76·2 68	.....	7·75		+ 0 93
Masulipatam.	29·657	WSW	11	96·1	83·0 84	.....	4·12		— 2·75
Bellary	29·767	W	12	95·0	74·7 73	.....	3·42		+ 0·85
Cuddapa	29·755	W	G	100·2	78·9 68	0·39	2·52		— 2·52
Madras	29·696	WNW	8	97·5	75·5 61	.....	1·10		— 2·67
Coimbatore ...	29·842	SW	f	87·9	69·6 86	.....	2·19		+ 0·05
Trichinopoly.	29·772	SW	6	96·8	74·6 76	0·49	0·49		— 1 50
Nagapatam.	29·736	W	8	91·3	76·0 80	.....	1·51		— 0 77
Colombo	29·844	SW	11	83·5	77·5 85	.....	5·76		+ 5·29

In column Wind, "Rate per hours" L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, G=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall :—J. J. H.=0·10 (32·65); G. T. H =0·07 (33·63) St. G. H.=3·03 (30·18); C. P.=0·03 (23·08)

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been slight and normal The barometer is from '02 to '05 in excess and irregular over nearly the whole country.

Winds are easterly at Delhi and on the Malabar Coast and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been strong in Lower Sind, Gujarat, over the Deccan and at Neemuch.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are :—Maximum 5° to 6° in excess in Berar and at Poona, Bijapur, Hyderabad (Deccan) and Cuddapah and 5° to 6° in defect at Agra, Ajmere and Saugor. The maximum varied from 112° at Jacobabad to 79° at Belgaum and the minimum from 84° at Jacobabad to 65° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy in almost all districts.

Rainfall has been scattered and generally light, the only important amounts registered being 2·20" at Mangalore and between one and two inches at Bangalore, Cochin, Calicut and Karwar.

Weather.—The monsoon on the West Coast is weak and conditions appear to be somewhat unfavourable for rain.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 12th July 1904.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. ..... Inches	29·734
Temperature of the air ..... degrees	83·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·5
Dew Point	76 8
Relative humidity of Air	0·809
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) ...	7·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ..... degrees	86·1

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*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1904.

THE KAISER'S TELEGRAM.

THE German Press would have been well advised to leave the Kaiser's telegram severely alone. It might have been accepted, as a personal courtesy to the regiment with which he is nominally connected and as in no wise due to any ill-will towards Japan, had they left it rigorously alone. Whether the ill-will is there or not is quite another matter. When the German Press in its attempt to accentuate the purely personal courtesy, refer to the message his Imperial Majesty addressed to the Royal Dragoons who were starting out for South Africa, it destroys its own case. That too is a regiment of which the Kaiser is honorary colonel. Let the messages be read together. To his Russian regiment: "I am proud that my regiment will have the honour of fighting for the Tsar and Fatherland, and my sincere wishes accompany the Regiment. May God bless its standards." To his British Regiment:—"Convey my farewell to the Regiment. May you all come back uninjured and well." No one in the world can deny that the latter is a personal courtesy and that it is incapable of construction into an expression of ill-will towards the South African Republics. Even Mr. Kruger, on the other hand, could not read into it a hope that the regiment might distinguish itself even as the result of his Majesty's intervention with the Almighty on behalf of its standards. He did not even wish the regiment good luck as a regiment, but that each individual officer and man might come back with a whole skin—which being very liberally interpreted means "May you not be employed in any engagement and may you be quartered in very convenient and sanitary barracks until such time as you are withdrawn." But the one is of as little importance as the other, for although it may have pleased the regiments to receive the greetings of their honorary colonel, it will neither add to their endurance, whet their blades nor improve their marksmanship. It will not even turn the tide of a single battle. To say so in Germany would constitute "lese majeste." But the Japanese will not trouble themselves about it, for it can do them no possible harm.

It is satisfactory to know that it is a mistake to attribute to the average German the ambitions which are the breath of life to their Kaiser, or the persistence in the pursuit of a policy to which the Wilhelmstrasse owes such success as it has achieved in foreign affairs. "Olim Berolinensis" who wrote the other day of the "Decay of Germany" declared that, as with his counter-part in other civilised nations, the ruling desire of the average German is to be left in peace and it requires no small labour to induce him to take a sustained interest in anything beyond his daily concerns. He will manifest more interest in the cordial treatment of his brethren at Plymouth, in the "five, not fifteen ships" now visiting that port than in his Majesty's telegraphic indiscretions. All the same, we have it on the authority, just quoted, that the time-honoured Bismarckian policy of fostering causes of dissension between rival Powers has proved a broken reed, and in the place of mistrust between competing nations there is general mistrust of Germany. The Emperor doubtless felt this when he wired to the Wiborgs and his was an endeavour to induce the Russian to contemplate the value of German friendship in time of need. It is a serious charge "Olim Berolinensis" brings against German statesmanship when he tells us that the success of the Japanese led the more sanguine spirits in Berlin to speculate on the chances of recovering for Germany the position, which, in the palmy days of Bismarck, gave her the casting vote in the councils of Europe. They confidently expected the enthusiasm manifested in England for the Japanese cause to exacerbate the relations of England and Russia and counted on the divergent sympathies of England and France to undermine the rapprochement which had been so happily effected in 1903. They regarded with secret satisfaction a drain on Russia's military resources, which would confirm Germany's title to be considered the strongest continental Power and a diminution in Russian naval strength which would seriously impair the fighting value of the Dual Alliance. It has been openly stated that the German Press was instructed to discourse upon the impossibility of reconciling British and Russian interests in Asia, in order to bring home to the Russian public, which is largely fed upon extracts from the German Press, the importance of securing the goodwill of Germany and in order to hint to Great Britain that she had better consider in time on which side she would prefer to see Germany in the final Armageddon.

Are we to believe that it is in pursuance of this policy that the Kaiser employed the terms he did in his message to the Wiborgs? We fear so. We regard the cheering and festivities at Kiel and Plymouth as mere bubbles on the surface of the water and though we do not suppose the Kaiser desired any feeling of ill-will towards Japan to escape him, he was much more anxious to show sympathy towards Russia than to the regiment, otherwise why not have forwarded a purely personal message to the Wiborgs in the terms of his farewell to the Royals? At all costs Germany believes she must humour Russia, and though cajolery, coldness and even threats may be employed, an ultimate rupture must, at all costs, be avoided. The key to Germany's foreign policy is always to be found in her relations to Russia. From the days of Frederick the Great, remarks the writer we have quoted above, the history of Prussia is one long chain of witness to this truth and the greatest of all pre-Bismarckian Prussian statesmen, the Baron von Stein, served his adopted country most effectually at a time when he was actually a Russian official and could utilise the energies of Russia to assist in rehabilitating a Prussia broken and cowed by Napoleon. Bismarck, during the rising in Russian Poland in 1863, when Napoleon III was maladroit enough to allow himself to appear as a patron of the Poles, seized the opportunity to conclude a convention with Russia, thereby divorcing Russia from France and establishing a claim on Russia's gratitude which helped to secure her neutrality in the war of 1866; and one of the greatest triumphs of the Iron Chancellor's diplomacy was the extension of this neutrality to the Franco-Prussian War. The exact nature of the relations between the German Empire and Russia during this period and the years immediately following, writes "Olim Berolinensis," will not be known "until the archives are opened and some future historian buckles himself to the task of unravelling the skein of intrigue and counter-intrigue which they conceal, but the historical material to which we, at present, have access is quite sufficient to convince any careful student that Germany's dependence upon Russia is not a matter of choice but of necessity." Hence these tears and this telegram.

SIR CHARLES ELIOT'S CASE.

SIR CHARLES ELIOT, the late Commissioner of the East Africa Protectorate, is an able Administrator in whom an early habit of responsibility and dictation have apparently bred an intolerance of superior control. He is forty years of age and was knighted at thirty-six, facts which have their bearing upon his attitude towards the Foreign Office and his chief, Lord Lansdowne. In the administration of the East Africa Protectorate an ordinance of the Commissioner became law, and while the results were not always to the liking of the communities thus governed, they were not likely to increase Sir Charles Eliot's sense of discipline to other authority. This, we take to be the explanation of the regrettable tone which seems to have been adopted by the late Commissioner in his correspondence with Lord Lansdowne. We have to wait for the text of the letters, but the telegram which Sir Charles despatched to the Prime Minister calling for an inquiry was peremptory enough to enable us to imagine the style of the letters. The merits of the case remain to be decided and it is to be regretted that the issue seems likely to be clouded by the question of form. The man who determines to make a stand for principle must consider the proprieties. It is much more difficult, of course, to regulate the steam pressure than to let it smash up the machinery; but the less sensational course has its advantages. It does not involve a collection of fragments afterwards. If Sir Charles Eliot had adopted a different tone in his correspondence with the Foreign Office, he might still have felt compelled to resign, but his reputation as a level-headed administrator would have remained intact. On the question of principle the communities in the Protectorate are with him. His policy has not won their entire approval, but they recognise that he has done much for the future development of the country. He has contributed to the development of the territories in the interior that are especially suitable for colonisation by white settlers, by enabling them to acquire land by purchase and lease on reasonable terms. He has preferred to give facilities to the "bona fide" settler rather than to wealthy syndicates, and it is here that the conflict has arisen. On this point East Africa, as represented by its Press, is with Sir Charles. The "African Standard" tells us that an association of capitalists of whom Mr. Burnham was the representative in East Africa conceived the idea of acquiring from the Foreign Office, practically for nothing, a huge tract of land which they might dispose of at enormous profit to "bona fide" settlers. The gentlemen forming the East Africa Syndicate, says the Mombasa paper, had not the faintest idea either of becoming settlers themselves or of investing capital in the development of the land. Their scheme was purely one of profit at the expense of the settler to whom they hoped to sell, the latter being denied facilities for direct acquisition from the State. Sir Charles Eliot in his telegram to Mr. Balfour declared: "Lord Lansdowne ordered me to refuse grants of land to certain private persons while giving a monopoly of land on unduly advantageous terms to the East Africa Syndicate. I have refused to execute these instructions, which I consider unjust and impolitic." Unjust and impolitic the action of the Foreign Office certainly was, if the statement of the Commissioner accurately represents the facts. Lord Lansdowne has denied the charge and says he refused two private applications, not because they were private, but because of the position of the land. On the other hand, we have it stated that within the last year or so, many intending settlers of a desirable character have been obliged to leave the country because of the onerous conditions imposed upon them. Whatever may be the rights of the case—and we suspect that the allegation of favouritism towards the East Africa Syndicate is not baseless—the Foreign Office has not won much admiration by its direction of the Protectorate. The other day, Lord Lansdowne proposed to hand over an extensive area in the country to the Zionists, a proposal which would have deprived the British settler of any chance of acquiring land in one of the most valuable tracts in the territory, The land question is not the only one on which the people in the Protectorate have grievances against the Foreign Office and it is, therefore, a good thing that the country is about to pass under the control of the Colonial Office.

AGRICULTURE IN INDIA.

The weekly report on the season and crop prospects in India shows that more rain is required almost everywhere, except in the Madras Presidency where the rainfall of the week was good in the Circars, on the West Coast and on the hills; fair in the Deccan, and light elsewhere. Ploughing, sowing, and transplanting are in progress in parts of the Presidency. The rainfall in Bengal was general and in some places moderately heavy. More rain is, however, needed in parts of Burdwan, Shahabad, Darbhanga and Purnea. The prospects of paddy, jute and other standing crops are generally good, and the transplantation of winter rice is in progress. More rain is needed in the United Provinces to allow of operations for the autumn crops being freely started. Sugarcane and indigo continue to be irrigated and weeded. Locusts are reported to have passed through Aligarh and Cawnpore districts, but no damage was done. The extra spring crops are being harvested in some districts of the Punjab, and ploughings for and sowing of autumn crops are in progress. Rain is badly wanted in most districts. Locusts have appeared in parts of Delhi and have slightly damaged the cotton crop. Rain is urgently wanted throughout the North-West Frontier Province to complete autumn sowings, and to improve the prospects of the sown crops and the growth of pasture. The rainfall in the Central Provinces is deficient up to date in Northern and Nerbudda Valley districts, where more rain is needed for autumn sowings and for the proper germination of the seed already sown. Locusts continue to infect Hoshangabad, Nimar, Betul, Chhindwara, Wardha, Nagpur, Chanda and Ellichpur and are reported to have slightly damaged the germinating of the young 'juar' plants in Nimar. Young grasshoppers have also appeared in the Jangir Tahsil of the Bilaspur district. More rain is wanted in some districts in Assam where the plucking and manufacture of tea are in progress. The rainfall in Central India was insufficient, except in Indore and part of Gwalior. Damage from locusts to germinating crops is reported from Dhar and Jobat.

THE Prize Essay Competition for 1903-4 of the Royal United Institution of India has resulted as follows:—1st (Gold Medal) Major G. F. MacMunn D. S. O., R. F. A.; 2nd Major H. R. Mead, 116th Mahrattas; 3rd Major F. G. Cardew, 10th Lancers. The subject of the Essay was "The Influence and Application of Sea Power in Expeditions based on India."

NEWS from the Malakand states that the Nawab of Dir has had another paralytic stroke, but he recovered from it very quickly. He now wishes to start on a pilgrimage, but it seems impossible him to undertake any long journey. The disputes between the Nawab and certain tribes in Upper Swat, which threatened to become serious, have been settled through the good offices of the British Political Officers.

THE rain in the coffee districts, since the South-West Monsoon broke has been almost unprecedented. A correspondent writing to a contemporary on the 7th instant from the Kadur District of Mysore says:—"The rain is truly awful here. The monsoon gets heavier each succeeding year. A hundred and six inches was our average for fifteen years. Now anything under 150 inches is a light year. I have had eighty inches to date, beating all previous records."

ALTHOUGH the past few weeks have been somewhat rainy, Berlin is now in the full glory of the season, which its citizens love to call the "rose-time." As in all other capitals, of course, roses are to be found in Berlin all the year round in the shops, but the "rose-time" is well worth seeing. Thanks to the nature of the soil, the plants grow admirably, and all the carefully-tended public gardens and squares are one mass of bloom.

IN view of the fact that iron mines in Furness are nearly worked out, the discovery of what is supposed to be a rich vein of ore will be welcome news to ironmasters. For some time boring operations have been going on over the district, and a few days ago ore was found by the side of the Furness Railway, near Park Station. The Barrow Hematite Steel Company had the boring operations in hand.

ANOTHER charming legend of our childhood is threatened. Major Wood in his book "The Fight for Canada" casts doubt upon the story of Wolfe's having repeated Gray's Elegy as the boats were dropping down to the Foulon to attack Quebec. Still he is inclined to think it may be true, and that it is at all events a moot point. His note ends thus:—"For the present, all that can be said is that the story may be true; cannot yet be proved so."

THE adoption of a particular scent, by which the user of it identifies herself, is a writer in "London Opinion" says, the fashion of the moment. Everything connected with her, from her handkerchief to her invitations, must convey the same perfume, which to be correct should be a clever blend of fragrance suggesting the faint echo of some strong-scented flower. As long as possible the name is kept a secret, and immediately it leaks out, or the scent is adopted by anyone else, the wearer discards it in favour of something newer and more difficult to obtain.

AT Alessano, near Lecce, there lives a man aged 23 years, named Giuseppe de Maggio, who is a veritable physiological wonder. Medical examination made with most scientific care has established the fact that he possesses two hearts—one on the right side which discharges all the cardiac functions, the other on the left side, which is dead and inert. The liver is likewise on the left, towards which side the stomach is also displaced. Finally De Maggio has two ribs more than the usual complement. All which abnormal circumstances notwithstanding, the young man enjoys excellent health and served his military period in the 23rd Cavalry Regiment with complete success.

M. LEROY, a Parisian clockmaker, has just achieved a triumph in watches. He has been at work since 1897 upon a chronometer which he has just completed. It contains 975 pieces, and is to cost £800. On the case are the signs of the zodiac. On the main dial, besides hours, minutes, and seconds, are numerous computations of time in years, months, and dates, the phases and age of the moon, the seasons, solstices, and equinoxes, and various time records. Then there are large and small gongs, and a little carillon of three notes for sounding purposes. On the lesser minute dial are 226 stars of the boreal, and 200 of the southern hemisphere, time at 125 different cities of the world, times of sunrise and sunset, and a thermometer, a hydrometer, and a barometer.

SEVERAL French soldiers, survivors of the Chinese expedition of 1856, are responsible for the statement that Gen. Kuroki, the redoubtable Japanese Commander in Manchuria, is in reality half French. His name they say, is properly spelled Curique. According to the story of these soldiers, a French Officer, Capt. Curique, while serving in China in 1856, married a Japanese girl. A son was born to them, who was given the Japanese name Kuroki, corresponding to the French Curique. This son is Gen. Kuroki, Capt. Curique died last year in France. Until the last according to the story which we take from the "New York Tribune," he corresponded with his son, who has since become famous.

DETAILS are just leaking out through the Galician journals of a murderous affray between workmen and police, at Warsaw three weeks ago. A fire had broken out in a factory in the evening, and in keeping back the crowd, a policeman struck one of the spectators, whereupon a group of men attacked the policeman so furiously that he died from his injuries. This fracas brought out a sotnia of Cossacks, at the mere sight of whom the crowd began tearing up paving-stones, with which they bombarded the soldiers, of whom several were knocked from their saddles unconscious. Before midnight a battalion of infantry had to be called out, and several volleys were fired before the mob dispersed. Forty workmen and 20 Cossacks and policemen were injured. Eight workmen were shot dead.

THE RUSSIAN AS OFFICER.

"THE GREAT-BODIED, GOOD-HEARTED SCHOOLBOYS."

[BY DOUGLAS STORY.]

THERE is no stamp upon the Russian officer as there is upon his brother of Britain and of Germany. In number he is an army, in type he varies as much as to do the many-raced constituents of his nation. In appearance he may be a Mongol or a Finn, in manner a courtier or a peasant, in effect a student or a fighting man. In his diversity is at once the strength and the weakness of the Russian as an officer.

As a student, the Russian staff officer is a gentleman and a soldier of rare intellectual attainment. He has been allowed to follow his bent, has been stimulated in the study of tongues, has been encouraged to investigate the psychology of the peoples dwelling upon the borders of the Czar's domains.

A born linguist, among the French he is a Frenchman, among the Germans a German, even among the Chinese a Chinaman. I have met Russian officers who in appearance, in accent, and in manner were as British as myself, writes Mr. Douglas story a special correspondent of the "Daily Express."

The adaptability of the Russian is amazing, the result of a wide humanity, a ready sympathy. Strangely enough, he draws most naturally to the British and the Americans. Them he respects. The French, despite all treaties and alliances, of all European nations is the least compatible with the Russian character. The Russian is a man of strong passions and wholly unmodern sincerity where his suspicions are not aroused. He loves and hates, since and repents, has ideals and beliefs.

The Frenchman's volatility offends him, his cynicism repels him, his atheism disgusts him. The Russian is as devout as was ever any commandant of Boers, as scrupulous in the observances of his religion. His nearness to nature is at all times apparent. His faults and his virtues are those of a strong race, of a man whose blood runs warm in the veins.

EMINENTLY BUSINESSLIKE.

The Russian officer is no dandy. Broadshouldered and bearded, he wastes little thought upon the decorative appurtenances of his equipment. The monocled major and lisping subaltern are unknown in the service of the Czar. Prince of the blood and emancipated peasant wear the same long boots, the same loose tunic, the same charitable overcoat. All are eminently businesslike, with firm, tanned hands accustomed to grapple.

The Russian officer walks with the stride of a man confident in himself, but mercifully lacking in swagger. He carries himself well, with his shoulders flung back and his head held high. His voice is strong and manly. His commands are given in full tones, not jerked out in the series of explosions deemed necessary to discipline in Western armies. Above all is he a horseman and a horsemaster.

The Russian's love of horses is shown in the cattle he has brought with him to the war. There are no gentle palfreys among the charges in Manchuria. Shaggy-maned and bushy tail, the horses of the Kirgiz steppes, the wild horses of the Amur, and the swift ponies of Northern Manchuria vie with each other in unruliness.

Siberian or Chinese the pony stands watchful till his master gathers the reins in his hands, then jibs scratches with his fore feet, lashes out with his hind legs, and pirouettes gracefully on whatever point for the moment may afford a pivot.

LIVELY PONIES.

Thank Heaven, the ponies are all small, and to mount is no impracticable, athletic feat if one have a quick eye and a ready foot. One in the saddle, the pony shoots out as an arrow from the bow, and is brought up in the fulness of time and by the strength of the rider's wrist, head tossing, tail whisking, eyes rolling mischievously, prepared to accept the circumstances of the uncomfortable moment.

The Russian officer as a rule prefers a larger mount. His charger is brought from European Russia, if possible is a scion of the Imperial stud. Others come from farther afield, from Hungary, and even England. One officer has a hunter for which he paid £300 three months ago in Ireland. Many of the Cossacks ride dappled greys, making a regiment look like a parade of diminutive Scots Greys.

The favourite colour in the artillery is black, in the cavalry a dark chestnut. Small-headed, bright-eyed, clean-limbed, and well fed, the Russian charger is a joy to the lover of horseflesh.

As a soldier, the Russian officer is a strangely nervous fighter, a thorough bred pawing at the starting point. His nerves are all a-tingle, his face flushed, his speech quick and voluble. There is none of the studied calm of the British company officer. But there is courage—plenty of it—dogged as well as hot-blooded. He loves a fight at close quarters, and it is significant that in war time the private goes about all his business with his bayonet fixed.

NO BOASTER.

With all his excitability, the Russian officer is commendably reticent with respect to the affairs of the war and his own part in them. There is no boasting, no despondency, no unprofitable regret. He is content to do his duty as he sees it, leaving the extrication of the forces from their difficulties to those placed in authority over him.

In a British or American camp, whether in the officers' quarters or in the men's lines, criticism is constant and acidulated. No Tommy is so raw, no subaltern is so newly joined as not to feel and to exercise his right of criticism and of censure. In Manchuria there is none of this. The responsibility is the general's, the evolution is the men's. "With that each rests content, and at the worst the Russian officer's comment amounts to "Nichevo" ("It does not matter")—the criticism of a campaign summed up in a shrug of the shoulders.

So far, the Japanese have affected the sentiment of the Russian officer as little as did last night's shower the granite boulder before my door. Differently from the Britisher, but quite as effectively, the Russian manages to "muddle through" the tightest of situations. He knows his strength, and not all the violence of his enemy can convince him to the contrary. The war is very young yet, and the results are very far distant. Of their nature no Russian officer has the slightest doubt. He came to win, and he means to win, but he does not say so. "Nichevo!" Why should one waste breath in remarking the self-evident?

Personally, the Russian officer is a charming comrade, a joyous travelling companion. He is not so overburdened with the weight of his commission that he refuses to attend to other matters. His interest traverses the entire scheme of things. By turns he is scientist, sentimentalist, publicist, politician, poet, sportsman, man-about-town—anything and everything but soldier. The affairs of his profession he retains inviolate.

That intense absorption in the affair of the moment which is the prevailing quality of the Japanese is wholly lacking in the Russians. Their humanity rises triumphant above their vocation, and one likes them for their breadth of view. They admire in the Japanese their capacity for concentration, but are not dismayed by it. "Nichevo" Russia is big enough to be generous.

One's general impression, is that the officers are a set of great-bodied, big-hearted, good natured schoolboys, sadly pestered by the stone-throwing of the small boys from a neighbouring inferior but rival academy. I have not heard in all these weeks of trial one ungenerous word of their enemy from a Russian.

There is something that is very captivating about the manners of the well-bred Russian officer and his easy camaraderie. One is sitting in a restaurant when there enters a stranger. He strides straight over to the senior officer present, of whatever rank, salutes, clicks his heels together, bows, and shakes hands, announcing his name the while—Alexandrovitch. And so, all round the table—salute, bow, click shake hands Alexandrovitch. In a minute, duly accredited, properly-introduced Alexandrovitch is one of the party, and the conversation is general.

THE loss is reported of the British steamer "La Porte," 2,448 tons. The vessel, which was laden with coal and bound for Kiao-chau, foundered in Port Nolloth, in Cape Colony, as the result of an explosion. It is stated that she intended to run the blockade of Port Arthur. All hands were saved.

SOUNDS OF WAR.

EXPLOSIONS AT PORT ARTHUR.

BRITISH STEAMERS STOPPED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 12.

Reuter (Chifu) says that two terrific explosions took place at Port Arthur last evening.

The "Neueste Nachrichten" announces that representatives from the Berlin Banks, three weeks ago, signed a contract at St. Petersburg for a loan of fifty million marks at five per cent.

LONDON, JULY 13.

Reuter wires from Perim that the British steamer Menelaus reports that the Russian volunteer Cruiser Petersburg with eight guns on deck stopped her and the Crewe Hall on the 11th instant, South of Jeddah and detained both for four hours overhauling their papers. She then steamed away northward.

JAPANESE CASUALTIES AT KAIPING.

The following telegram was received by the Japanese Consul, Bombay, yesterday afternoon, from the Japanese Government :—

General Oku reports : In the occupation of Kaiping our casualties from the 5th to 7th instant were twenty-four, whereof four men were killed. Those on the 8th and the 9th were about 150.

Telegrams dated Colombo, July 13th, state :—

The latest particulars of the naval battle outside Port Arthur on Thursday last show that Admiral Witgert lacked resourcefulness, foresight and daring in dealing with the agile foe.

When warned that the Russian fleet was emerging from the harbour, Admiral Togo, whose warships were in hiding, deputed a weak squadron to try to decoy the enemy into the open sea, while his battle squadron lay concealed within striking distance.

The Muscovite battleship Cesarevitch, having been repaired after the disaster which befell her on February 9th, flew Admiral Witgert's flag. The big ships found the process of navigating the channel way very slow and tedious, and all of them were piloted and assisted to steer by merchant steamers.

After a smart engagement between the destroyers of the opposing fleets, in which one of the Russian boats was set on fire, Admiral Witgert's ships, with the Cesarevitch leading, formed in a line ahead and steamed at full speed south-south-east for the Shantung promontory near the British naval base of Weihai-wei.

When within 10 miles of the Encounter Rock, the Muscovites sighted Admiral Togo's battle squadron, and they immediately changed their course to due south, and thereby brought the decoy cruisers on their port beam.

Admiral Togo's warships then gave chase, the decoy cruisers leading and the battleships moving in line ahead at a mile interval, with three divisions of destroyers sheltering on the port beam and the first cruiser squadron following at similar intervals.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SIR C. ELIOT'S RESIGNATION.

LONDON, JULY 12.

The newspapers in commenting on the correspondence between Sir C. Eliot and Lord Lansdowne condemn the tone Sir C. Eliot adopted in his correspondence with his superior.

GERMAN FLEET FETED.

Festivities at Plymouth.

The visit to Plymouth of the German squadron, which consists of five ships, not fifteen as stated, is being made the occasion of numerous cordial gatherings and festivities ashore and afloat.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

The South Africans have beaten Somerset at Taunton by an innings and 86 runs.

BRITAIN AND GERMANY.

Arbitration Treaty Signed.

LONDON, JULY 13.

The Anglo-German Arbitration Treaty was signed in London yesterday. It is identical with the treaties with France, Italy and Spain.

THE ADEN HINTERLAND.

Tribes Settling Down.

News from Aden states that the tribes are quieter and the troops are returning.

LORD CURZON AND LONDON.

The City's Freedom.

It is announced that Lord Curzon will reply to the presentation of the Freedom of the City of London on the 20th instant in a speech of some length.

STRIKE OF KIRKEE MUTTON BUTCHERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, July 13.

The Kirkee butchers are on strike and are refusing to sell mutton to-day which had therefore to be supplied from Poona. The reason for the strike is that the authorities of Kirkee asked them to open their shops in east Kirkee as the present place is considered unhealthy.

THE TIBET EXPEDITION.

THE LHASSA DELEGATES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 13.

Nagatse, where the delegates from Lhassa are now said to have arrived on their way to meet Colonel Younghusband, is about half way between Gyantse and Lhassa being some sixty-six miles from the latter place. It is situated upon the western shore of the famous Scorpion Lake and is the site of an important monastery.

A correspondent telegraphs from Gyantse under Tuesday's date :—

It is rumoured that the Tibetan Peace Delegates at Nagatse.

The present rumours all point to a comparatively speedy conclusion of the compaign, as the enemy are said to be thoroughly convinced of the futility of further armed resistance.

At Penam, the Lamas tried to drive the fighting men back into the Jong, but the news of our advance established a panic.

The Tibetans did not expect our artillery to be so effective, and it is undoubted that the moral effect of our gun-fire has been enormous.

GYANTSE (TIBET), JULY 13.

It has been ascertained to-day that the Ta Lama has not gone to Shigatse, but escaped by a circuitous route to the Lhassa road. After witnessing the storming of the Jong and the Tschen monastery, his influence with the Lhassa Council should tend to a less uncompromising attitude.

Another member of the Council of Four is now at Negatse, on the road between Gyantse and Lhassa, and very probably these delegates may have been sent to open fresh negotiations, but in any case the settlement must be completed at Lhassa.

LADY LAMINGTON'S GARDEN PARTY.

POONA JULY 13,

H. E. Lady Lamington gave a Garden Party this afternoon at Ganeshkind which was a most enjoyable affair, about 400 guests being present. The weather was as near perfection as possible, the recent rains having freshened the air. The ground was carpeted with tender greens. The guests began to arrive shortly after five and were received at the entrance by Captain Greig who led them to their Excellencies. After an exchange of greetings they passed through the conservatory to the terrace gardens which were filled rapidly. The scene in the gardens was bright and picturesque. Tables were placed in convenient positions. Some of the guests indulged in playing Golf, Tennis and Badminton. The majority of the European and Parsee ladies were charming. His Excellency attended by his staff moved about amongst the guests constantly pausing to talk. Lady Lamington held graceful Court in the drawing room. A little before seven, the guests began to move to Kirkee and Poona sides.

LOCUSTS LEAVE POONA.

EGGS FOUND IN HEAPS.

Locusts which lately were found more plentifully in the eastern division of the Poona district have now shifted to the western talukas where they are stated to be doing much damage to the young crops. They are now incubating at Khed where eggs have been in found large quantities. Masses of these eggs of the shape of groundnuts have been discovered on the soil, each mass containing roughly from 75 to 100 eggs. Steps for their destruction are being taken.

The last flight of locusts in the Poona district was recorded in 1884 when they were greatly in evidence in Purandhar and some other eastern talukas of the dsitrict, though nothing in comparison with what they are at present and the damage done was also considerably less.

BANGALORE POLO TOURNAMENT.

BANGALORE, JULY 13,

The opening rounds of the Bangalore Polo Tournament were played this afternoon on the Mysore Imperial Service Lancers' ground. The weather was fine and the ground was in good condition and the attendance representative. The games were the five minutes chukkers with one minute intervals between goals.

The first match was between a team from the Royal Engineers and the Royal Artillery of Bangalore Garrison combined against the Mysore Imperial Service Lancers. In the first chukker the former scored one goal to nil. In the second chukker the Royal Engineers and Royal Artillery made another goal to one goal and one subsidiary by the Mysore Lancers. In the fourth chukker the teams were 3 goals all, with the odd subsidiary in favour of the Lancers. In the fourth chukker, the Royal Engineers and Royal Artillery totalled 5 goals to 3 goals, 1 subsidiary. In the final chukker they beat the Mysore Lancers by 6 goals, 2 subsidiaries to 3 goals, 1 subsidiary. The winning team consisted of Mr. Queripel, Capt. Marshall, Mr. Wagstaff, Major Evans, and the Lancers of Rissaldar Murad Beg, Annaji Kadam, Chamaraj Urs and Chandra Row. The umpires were General Nixon and Capt. Oakes.

In the second match, the Essex Regiment met the 4th Hussars. In the first chukker, the Essex Regiment made 2 goals, one subsidiary to Hassars' nil. In the second chukker the Essex had 2 goals, one subsidiary to one. In the third chukker the Essex totalled 2 goals, 2 subsidiaries to one. In the fourth chukker the Essex had 2 goals, 2 subsidiaries to 2 goals, 1 subsidiary. The fifth chukker resulted in no further scoring so that the Essex won by one subsidiary. The teams were :—The Essex : Messrs. Bowen, Raymond, Neave and Raleigh, and the Hussars : Messrs. Stokes Neilson, Bell and Lewin. The umpires were General Nixon and Major Logan Home.

BANGALORE RACES.

BANGALORE, JULY 13.

The following are the results of the two races postponed from yesterday, on account of rain and run at noon to-day :—

The Substitution Hebbal purse Rs. 350, handicap or ponies—half a mile.

Aga Khan's and Aga Shah's Cocos- 9st 13lbs
Robinson 1
Col. Armstrong's Referee 8st Heroo..... 2
Major Smith's Laurier Rose 7st 6lbs Bennett..... 3

Also ran Queen Cole 9st. 10lbs., Swiveller 9st. Dandenong 8st. 9lbs. Shot Silk 8st. 3lbs., Tight Rope, 7st. 11b, and Doris 7st. 5lbs.

Betting. 5 to 2 on Cocos, 5 to 1 against Dandenong and Shot Silk, sixes Queen Cole and Referee, eights Swiveller, Tight Rope, and Laurier Rose and twelves, Doris.

Won by a length, 1 1/2 lengths between second and third. Time—54 2/5secs.

The Horse Scurry, 5 furlongs.

Mr Kelso's Harpist 9st 12lbs Heroo 1
Mr Apcar's Sister 7st 7lbs Bennett 2
Aga Khan's Beadsman 8st 12lbs Robinson..... 3

Also ran Minerva 9st. 9lbs. ; Nightingale 9st. 7lbs. ; Peppercorn 7st. 11lbs. Gum 7st. 12lbs. and Wadhurst 6st.

Betting : Even money Beadsman, 2 to 1 against Peppercorn, threes Wadhurst, fours Nightingale, fives Harpist, sixes Sister, eights Minerva, ten to one Gum.

Won by half a length, same distance separating second and third. Time 1min. 6 3/5 secs.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

KUROPATKIN'S PLANS.

LONDON, June 25th—Reuter's correspondent at St. Petersburg states that the latest news received from the Far East indicates that General Kuropatkin will not give battle to the combined Japanese armies near Kai-ping.

The Russian War Office does not intend that he shall seriously contest the Japanese advance to Kai-ping, a decision which implies the abandonment by the Russians of the entire Liao-tung Peninsula, and also the towns of Ying-kow and New-chwang. General Oku is four miles north of Siang-yue-ching. The Russians are now retreating. Military critics at St. Petersburg approve the above intentions, inasmuch as the Russians at Kai-ping were in an unfavourable position, with one flank exposed to General Kuroki and the other threatened. Landings of Japanese have been effected at Ying-kow.

The "Russkoe Slavo," a newspaper published in Moscow, describes the hardships which the Russians suffered in their retreat from Tele-sze.

Many of them left their overcoats in the trenches and had to sleep on sodden ground. All were famishing. The only complaint made by the Russians had reference to the inferiority of their artillery. The same account states that the Japanese had made a minute study of the country. They knew every foot of the ground, so that they were able to direct their shells with exactness.

A section of their batteries was skilfully masked, and could not be detected. The position of three batteries could not be ascertained at all. In the battle fought at Fu-chau on the 15th instant, picked Japanese marksmen occupied surrounding heights which were apparently inaccessible. Others nearly descended, and appeared where they were least expected. Their batteries were in communication with each other by both telephone and wireless telegraphy.

The Japanese censorship is everywhere being so rigorously conducted that the dates of the messages of war correspondents are frequently suppressed, lest information which might be useful should be conveyed to the enemy.

A FERRY-BOAT CALAMITY.

160 PEOPLE DROWNED.

London, June 26.—A party of 250 pilgrims was crossing the River Don, in Russia, in a ferry-boat 'Ratten,' when the bottom of the boat fell out and 160 people were drowned in the mill-race.

THE U. S. GOVERNMENT.

The Hon. W. H. Moody, Secretary of the Navy, has succeeded the Hon. P. C. Knox as Attorney-General in the United States Government. Mr. Metcalf, a Californian member of Congress, has been appointed Secretary of Commerce in place of Mr. Cortelyon who has been appointed Chairman of the National Republican Committee. Mr. Paul Morton has, as Secretary of the Navy, succeeded Mr. W. H. Moody.

NEW SOUTH WALES AGENT-GENERAL.

Earl Jersey has accepted the Acting Agent-Generalship for New South Wales.

AMERICA AND ENGLAND.

News has been received that prior to the visit of the Donnellys to the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough-house, Lord Roberts had accepted an invitation to visit America. The Archbishop of Canterbury will also visit America in the autumn at the invitation of the American Church.

INSURRECTION IN URUGUAY.

INSURGENTS DEFEATED

Colonel Galazza has defeated the insurgents in Uruguay, killing and wounding 600.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA JULY 13.

The 4th Dragoon Guards under orders for South Africa, will be stationed at Middleburg. 2nd. Battalion Border Regiment and first Norfolk Regiment will probably be stationed at Bloemfontein or Potchefstroom. But their allocation depends upon other movements which cannot be decided yet.

In future accommodation on board transports running between England and India for warrant officers and staff sergeants will be amalgamated and called Class B. This will give an increase of 60 berths for these classes during the trooping season.

Colonel Woollcombe, A. A. G. for Musketry Army Head-quarters, is granted 3 1/2 month's leave out of India. Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton, Norfolk Regiment, will officiate during his absence.

Colonel C. H. Joubert, I. M. S., Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, United Provinces, has returned to India after eight months' furlough, and resumed his duties relieving Lieutenant-Colonel R. D. Murray who was officiating.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

The weekly meeting of the Bombay Gymkhana mounted sports was held last evening on the Marine Lines Maidan and proved to be a success. The entries were above the average and the various events were keenly contested. Lloyd Lindsay which was run in half sections and Dog Derby which was open to all dogs, proved very interesting and amusing The results were :—

TENT PEGGING BY HALF-SECTIONS.

Mr D Graham, Mr W E Crum } 1
Mr F A Reddie, Mr F R Hill and Mr H S Symons, Mr P F Fischer } Tie 2

JUMPING COMPETITION.

Mr Greig 1
Mr P F Fischer 2

LADIES' TILTING.

Mrs S McCausland 1
Miss Crommelin 2

LLOYD LINDSAY.

Competitors to ride given course over hurdle in half sections, dismount and knock cocoanuts off posts alternately with polo balls and return.

Mr D Graham, Mr W E Crum, Mr Rutherford, Mr Greig } 1 2

DOG DERBY.

Mr T L Roberts 1
Mrs Halliday 2

PONY SCURRY.

Mr Fischer's Hera, ...Owner 1
Mr S McCauseland's Sybrite, ...Owner 2

HORSE SCURRY,

Mr J Graham's Grey Leg, ... Owner 1
Mr Fischer's Dart, ... Owner 2

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

CHESHIRES "A." vs. R. G. A.

THE "A." team of the Cheshire Regiment played a match in the Harwood League with the Royal Garrison Artillery Colaba, on the Cooperage ground last evening. The match evoked great interest and was watched by a big crowd of onlookers, the military being predominant. The match proved to be one of the best played in the competition so far and added one more to the number of drawn games. Play throughout was very even and at half time there was no score. On resumption, the Cheshires showed somewhat better form. Their attacks on the Artillery goal were well directed and they exhibited some clever passing. The Artillery defence, however, could not be beaten. During the last stages of the game the Cheshires displayed great activity and a couple of times a goal appeared certain. When time came the game was a pointless draw.

THE NEW THREE CRORES LOAN.

THE following is the result of the allotment of the three crores Loan advertised in the "Gazette of India Extraordinary" of the 2nd instant. Aggregate amounts of tenders Rs. 8,06,54,600 ; Minimum rate of accepted tenders Rs. 97-7 ; Tenders at that rate received per cent. Rs. 17·08 ; Total amount of accepted tenders Rs. 3,00,00,000 ; Total amount to be received by Government Rs. 2,97,72,090-7 as. ; Average rate at which Loan is issued Rs. 97-9-2-1.

The following is the list of persons whose tenders have been accepted :—Messrs. Amichand Panalal, Ardeshir Pestonji Setna, Balaji Pandoorang, Baloobhai Bhugwandas Javeri, Bank of Bombay, Barjorjee Sorabjee Dallas, Bhaidas Goolabdas, Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company, Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Company, Byramji Jehangir, Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Chhoatalal Kursondas, Cowasjee Byramjee Divecha, D. D. Kanga, Dadabhai Edalji Kanga, Dayabhai Hurjeewandas, Devchand Lalbhai, Dinshaw M. Mapla, Dorabjee Bhikajee Kanga, Dossabhoy Bhikajee Kanga, Empire of India Life Assurance Company Limited, Framjee Edaljee Dawur, Gokulbhai Mulchand, H. E. Bode and Sons, Hiralal Dayabhai Nanavati, Hormasji Dadabhai Mistry, J. B. Panalal, Khimjee Haridas, Kikabhoy Premchand, Lalchand Jassodanandhan, M. S. Tripathi, Maneckjee Sorabjee Daruvala, Manilal Dayabhai Nanavati, Merwanjee and Sons, Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, Mirza Mahomed Shirazee, Motichand Roopchand, Motiram Ramdas, Naginbhai G. Javeri, Purbhoodas Jeevandas, Sivlal Motilal, Sorabjee Hormasjee Harver, Tribhowandas Jamnadas, Vijbhucandas Atmaram, and William Bulloch. Mrs. Rahmatbai, widow of Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, and H. H. Sayajirao Gaekwar of Baroda.

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

A MEETING of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon at the Municipal Council Hall, the Hon. Mr Vithaldas D. Thakersey presiding. There were also present, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Mr. Jaferbhai Rahimtula Mr. James MacDonald, Sir Balchandra Krishna, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji Dr. D. B. Master, Mr. Joseph Baptista, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Lieut-Colonel H. P. Dimmock, Mr. M. Kennedy, Mr. W. L. Harvey, the Commissioner and Mr. M. N. Wadia, the Secretary.

MR. R. P. BRUNTON.

The Committee recorded the following letter from Mr. R. P. Brunton, the late Assessor and Collector, Bombay Municipality, to the Commissioner :—"I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your No. 10465, dated 30th June 1904, and to request the favour of your conveying to the Corporation and to the Standing Committee my most grateful thanks for the resolutions which they have been pleased to pass, placing on record their high appreciation of my services during so many years."

SUPPLIES TO THE FIRE BRIADE.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Municipal Commissioner stating that tenders were invited for the supply of certain articles required for the Fire Brigade. Five tenders had been received of which that of Messrs. John Fleming and Co. amounting to Rs. 7,534-4-4 was the lowest. He would therefore request the sanction of the Standing Committee for its acceptance.

The sanction was granted.

OSTRICHES FOR THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

The following letter from the Commissioner was considered.—"I have the honour to report for the information of the Standing Committee that I have sanctioned the purchase of two pairs of ostriches for the Victoria Gardens at Rs. 900 including freight etc., from Natal, which will be met out of the grant for the purchase of animals."

It was resolved to agree to the Commissioner's proposal.

MUNICIPAL TELEPHONE STATIONS.

The following letter from the Commissioner was considered "With reference to the Standing Committee's resolution of the 16th December 1903, sanctioning a further renewal up to the 31st March 1904, of the agreement with the Bombay Telephone Company Limited, for establishing and maintaining Telephone communication with the Municipal Telephone stations, I have the honour to request the sanction of that body to a further renewal of the agreement up to the end of 31st March 1905."

The further renewal of the agreement up to the end of March 1905 was sanctioned.

SURCHARGING OF SEWERS.

The Committee considered the following letter from Commissioner:—With reference to the resolution of the Corporation of 31st August 1903, sanctioning a grant of 750 guineas from Surplus Cash Balance to meet the fees to be paid to Messrs. G. Midgley Taylor and G. R. Strachan for reporting on the surcharging of sewers in the City, I have the honour to state that Messrs. Taylor and Strachan have now submitted their final bill in connection with the report which amounts to £913-4-10 or £125-14-10 in excess of the sanctioned grant. The additional charge is made up of £117-4-0 being the cost of printing, despatching etc., of the copies of the report, and £3-10-10 for cables they had to send me asking for certain diagrams of the height of sewage, etc., and in reply to my enquiry as to the despatch of the report. In their letter dated 23rd March 1904 Messrs. Taylor and Strachan have explained the necessity of printing the report as under :—"As it is impossible to follow the report unless it is read in conjunction with the tables and diagrams, printing was imperative, and we thought it preferable therefore that the documents should be printed in England under our supervision. We trust the course we have taken will meet with approval." As there is no grant to meet this charge I request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to an additional grant of Rs. 1,000 from Surplus Cash Balance which, as shown in the memorandum circulated with the Agenda of the Corporation for June last, amounts to Rs. 15,25,779. There is a further small charge of Rs. 5-3-0 in this connection being a bill from Messrs. Latham and Co. for expenses of clearing and delivering the box containing the copies of the report at this office. This amount will also be met out of the sum of Rs. 1,000 when sanctioned."

The letter was sent to the Corporation for orders.

After transacting some other business the Committee adjourned.

FIRE ON A P. & O. STEAMER.

TIENTSIN ARRIVES IN BOMBAY.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's s. s. Tientsin, which put into Marmagoa, on fire having been discovered on the spar deck where a quantity of Japanese matches were stored while on her voyage from Japan to Bombay, arrived in port yesterday morning. The Tientsin left Marmagoa, on Tuesday morning at 6 o'clock with Captain Andrews, Marine Superintendent, Bombay, who went to Marmagoa to supervise the arrangements for extinguishing the fire by means of carbonic acid gas and other appliances.

The fire on the deck of the steamer is reported to be almost out and immediately, it is entirely extinguished, the unloading of the cargo will begin. The extent of the damage to the cargo of matches has not yet been ascertained. The Tientsin has anchored opposite the Prince's Dock. The vessel left Kobe on the 31st May, under the command of Captain C. D. Goldsmith, with a general cargo and coal.

PASSENGERS BY THE ITALIAN STEAMER.

The following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer Levanzo, Captain F. Viola, leaving for Europe on Friday morning. Saloon passengers are requested to be present at Victoria Dock Shed No. 3 at 10, 15 a. m. sharp for the medical inspection by the Health Officer of the port. Deck passengers and native servants will have to be present at the Prince's Dock, New Disenfecting Station at 8 a. m. punctually with all their luggage and kit :—

To Genoa and Naples. Mr. K. Ahmed, Lieutenant E. H. Burnaby, Mr. and Mrs. G. Chamney, Mr. H. Kelsall, Mr. G. A. Olcese, Mr. F. Oldrini, Mr. N. D. R. E Peshotun, Mr. W. Ross, Miss A. Schwarzer and one lady.

To New-York,—Mrs. A. M. Hudson.

CHARGE AGAINST A SHIP CAPTAIN.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday afternoon Captain Alexander Duncan, Commander of Messrs. Shepherd and Company's steamship Omravat, appeared before Mr. J. Sanders, Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, to answer a summons taken out against him at the instance of Captain Robert Hopkins, Shipping Master of Bombay, charging him with discharging the ship's crew on arrival in Bombay in contravention of sections 187 and 188 of the Merchant Shipping Act 1894 and Section 4 of the Indian Merchant Seamen's Act 1876. Mr. Bowen of Messrs Little and Company appeared to prosecute on behalf of the Government, Mr. Bayley of Messrs Crawford and Company, represented Captain Alexander Duncan and Mr. Smetham of Messrs Smetham, Byrne and Noble watched the proceedings on behalf of Messrs Shepherd and Company.

Captain Hopkins in his information said, that by an agreement dated the 21st May 1904 which was signed in Glasgow by Captain Alexander Duncan the master and the crew of the steam ship Omravati, the crew agreed to serve on board the steamer on a voyage from Glasgow to Bombay and there be discharged subject to the requirements of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1894. The steamship Omravati arrived in Bombay on the 20th June and Captain Duncan applied to discharge the crew. Captain Hopkins examined the grounds upon which the crew were to be discharged, and in the exercise of his discretion refused to give his sanction. On the 11th instant seven of the crew of the Omravati informed him that Captain Duncan had stopped their supply of food since the 10th idem and had told them that he would not be responsible for their keep any longer on board and that they were at liberty to do as they pleased and to leave the ship as soon as they like. The crew had accordingly been forced to leave and had in effect been discharged.

Mr. Bayley read a clause from the articles by which the crew had agreed to be discharged in Bombay. He said that his client's position was a hard one in the case. There were £122 due to him by Messrs. Shepherd and Company, the owners of the vessel, which he could not recover from them unless he cleared the ship.

The Magistrate observed that no doubt the Captain had been snared, he would not say by whom, to bring out the ship and was in a very unfortunate position. He had committed only a technical offence under the Act.

Mr Bowen said this was not the case in which a heavy fine should be inflicted. They were unable to take any proceedings against Messrs. Shepherd and Company, but he hoped that the firm would, make arrangements to pay the crew and send them Home.

Mr. Smetham proposed to hand over £122 and £50 extra to pay for the crews's passage home. His clients were not legally bound to do that, but they offerred this way out of the difficulty.

The Magistrate said he had no concern with the arrangement. He was trying the case against the Captain as he had forced the men ashore. His Worship imposed a nominal fine of Rs. 20 on the the captain.

The Magistrate asked the Shipping Master whether the men would be treated as "distressed seamen"

The Shipping Master : Yes, Your Worship.

The Magistrate : I think it would be advisable to report the matter to the Board of Trade in England.

The Shipping Master : It had already been reported.

THE PARSEES AND PROSELYTISM.

AN adjourned meeting of the Parsee Committee, appointed to enquire into and report on the question of proselytism in the Parsee community, was held at the Sir Jamsetjee Parsee Benevolent Institution on Tuesday, Dr. K. E. Dadachanjee being in the chair as on the last occasion. At the first meeting of the Committee, Mr. H. N. Lord had moved a proposition to the effect that, from the social point of view, it was not advisable to allow proselytism among the Parsees. After a lively discussion, Dr. N. N. Katrak had moved an amendment to the effect that persons belonging to religions other than Zoroastrianism might be admitted into their faith under proper safeguards and after undergoing certain religious observances. At the second meeting of the Committee, Dr. Katrak spoke at great length in support of his amendment, and had not finished his remarks when the meeting adjourned.

At the adjourned meeting on Tuesday, the Secretary, Shums-ul-Ulama J. J. Mody, read the minutes of the proceedings of the preceding meeting and the chairman, after signing them, stated that, as resolved by them, Mr. Hormusji Dadabhoy, the former chairman of the committee who had resigned the office, was requested in the name of the committee to reconsider his decision but that he had replied that he was unable to recall his resignation. On the motion of Mr. Shapurjee Byramjee Katrak Mr. Hormusjee's resignation was recorded with regret.

The chairman said that Dr. Nadirsha Sukhia had requested him in a letter that Mr. Shapurjee Hodiwala's book, being a criticism of the report of their sub-committee on the question of proselytism, be allowed to be distributed among the members of the committee.

The pamphlet in question was thereupon distributed to those present at the meeting.

Dr. Sahiar : Is it permissible to use the authorities quoted in the pamphlet at this meeting?

The chairman : The pamphlet is circulated for your information. We must now proceed with the business before the meeting. We have before us Mr. Lord's proposition and Dr. Katrak's amendment. The latter gentleman has not finished his address, and I would request him, in his further remarks, to confine himself to new matter and not to repeat himself.

Mr. Shapurjee Byramjee Katrak said he would advise all friends who wished to speak at the meeting to bear in mind the Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta's remark, made at a recent meeting held at Cheena Baug, that "brevity is the soul of eloquence."

The chairman said the meeting would gladly consider any proposition that might be brought forward to limit a speaker's remarks to a certain measure of time.

Dr. Sahiar : The chairman should leave this point to the good sense of the speakers, who certainly know the value of their time.

Dr. Katrak then resumed his address in support of his amendment. His chief points were briefly these.—The question before them was a very grave one and it was from beginning to end a question of religion. Religion was superior to all social matters and the latter should never be allowed to prejudice the former. There were many instances in history of the professors of other religions being converted to Zoroastrianism. There was no direct command in the religion to admit non-Zoroastrians into the fold, but that did not show that conversion was prohibited. In such a matter the spirit of the religious message should only looked to. The Zoroastrian religion had been sent by God not only for the Parsees, but for all. The Parsees who were noted for their generosity, should be generous enough to extend the benefit of their religion to others who sought for it. Keeping compulsory conversion aside those who sought for conversion should be granted it. Converts to a religion were more zealous in its cause than the original professors of it, and therefore the apprehension that social matters among the Parsees would suffer from the admission of non-Zoroastrians was groundless. The fear of Parsee girls continuing unmarried was merely imaginary. The fact that Parsees hitherto have married in their own community showed that they would hereafter stick to the custom. The fear of the Parsee blood deteriorating by marriage with the professors of other religions was a mere chimera of the brain.

On the conclusion of Dr. Katrak's address, Dr. Cama seconded the amendment, saying he had already done so before.

The chairman said the proposition and the amendment were before the meeting, and he hoped other speakers would be as brief as possible.

Dr. Cama : I have seconded the amendment, and I want to speak.

The Chairman : You cannot speak now, for after seconding the amendment, you at once sat down.

Dr. Sahiar then addressed the meeting, using satire and invective, intermixed with good-humoured banter, which caused much amusement. He said Mr. Lord was the champion on one side, and Dr. Katrak on the other, and he hoped that both of them would act on the advice which they freely gave to others. He proposed as another amendment that, as there were no means of preserving safeguards and using restraints, the Committee deemed it inadvisable to admit converts into their religion.

The chairman said the proposition and Dr. Sahiar's amendment were the same, and he therefore ruled it out of order.

Dr. Sahiar, paying respect to the ruling of the chairman, spoke to Dr. Katrak's amendment which he said, if carried into effect, would be a sure way to the extinguishment of the Parsee race. Dr. Sahiar had not finished his remarks when the meeting adjourned at a late hour.

The oldest bell in the United States is on exhibition in the New-Mexico building of the World's Fair. The bell was brought from Spain on one of the first expeditions to Mexico by Father Juan de Padilla, one of the Franciscan fathers who accompanied Coronado to New-Mexico. It was taken to Gran Quivera, where it was hung in a church of which the ruins are still visible. From Gran Quivera it was taken to Algodones, where it has hung in the parish church ever since. The bell weighs exactly 198 pounds. It was cast in the year A.D. 1355.

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

The Royal Institute.

MADAME BERNHARDT IN "LA SORCIERE."

REJANE IN A NEW ROLE.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

BOTH to those who know and those who merely appreciate there is something particularly fascinating in a study or a sketch by an artist. Admirably arrayed in groups, the collection which has opened at the Institute of Painters in Water Colours, is highly instructive and full of fascination. It is interesting to see the sketches by one man all placed together. They are more than mere pictures in process of manufacture. They are, in many instances, trials impressions marginal notes, as it were ; each breathes forth a spirit of freshness, and from an inspection one may catch much more than a glimpse of the inner workings of the artist's mind. Mr. George C. Haite's Venice sketches are brilliant pieces of colour ; Mr. Walter Langley contributes some admirable drawings of figures familiar all along the Cornish coast, of which his "Newlyn Fishwife" stands out, by reason of its strength, as his greatest achievement. Mr. E. C. Clifford has been at Rye, and, besides treating the wide and rolling stretches of green, has lovingly dwelt on the quaint houses in the quiet streets of the charming old town that is unlike anything in England save, perhaps, Sandwich. Mr. G. S. Ferrier has some beautiful cloud studies, vividly atmospheric. Mr. John White has done wonders with early spring blossoms and the tender green of field and hedgerow ; while the beautifully liquid effect of Mr. Graham Petrie's method and colour make his contributions, drawn from such diverse districts as Bosnia, Wiltshire, and Venice, of exceptional charm. Messrs. Yeend King, Dudley Hardy, John Hassall, Thomas Macquoid, and others send characteristic work, which make up a remarkably interesting exhibition.

A crowded audience, which included the King and Queen, gave the heartiest of welcomes to Mme. Sarah Bernhardt on her taking the stage of His Majesty's on Monday night as the heroine of M. Sardou's "La Sorciere." The title is of happy omen, for at this class of piece M. Sardou is a wizard, and Mme. Bernhardt, however mechanical her part, an enchantress. The play has achieved enormous success in Paris, where it was produced in December last. Whether it will be as successful here remains to be seen. Our theatre-going public is fond, too fond, of sensation. But it likes something with it, just to take the edge off. M. Sardou's piece is sensation, and nothing else. Perhaps it is not quite fair to say nothing else, for the cunning with which M. Sardou prolongs the agony would do credit to a Chinese executioner. But he shows no sense of character or of life, save as a lease. On the whole, we are obliged to him for working out his problem with pieces and not persons. Living Sardou, in the sense in which we speak of living chess, would be too dreadful to contemplate. It is painful enough as it is, with the little endowment of humanity which a character always catches in the theatre from the man or woman who passes under its name.

The year is 1507, the scene Toledo. Grenada has fallen, and such Moors as still remain in Spain must, to escape torture and death at the hands of the Inquisition, adopt the dress, customs, and religion of the country. A Moor, Kalem, has loved a Spanish girl, and she him. She lies "in pace," and his body should be hanging on that tree. Don Enrique and his men have come to find out who has removed it. The cowering peasants say it is not any of them ; they would not touch a dead infidel for their lives. It may be Zoraya, a Moorish widow, who lives in the old place on the hill. Her father had an unholy skill in herbs, and she works miraculous cures on all who seek her aid, Catholics as well as infidels. She approaches, plucking herbs by the light of the moon. Don Enrique accosts her and sees her to be very beautiful. How comes she to be abroad at that hour? The herbs she seeks are most easily found by night. Poisonous? Certainly they are poisonous, but one man's poison is another man's medicine. It is the same, she observes, with love. Yes! she it is who has buried the victim's body. Why? Because his only crime was love. Poor Don Enrique does not get a chance. She is soon madly enamoured of the fair Friar Lourence, and it is, as the Latin exercises put it, "all over with the army." The soldier softens, it is the lover that is resolved. Instead of arresting the lady he lets her read his palm, which enables her to tell us more of his character than we should have guessed for ourselves. Two months later Zorya is troubled. What can have happened to Don Enrique? His nightly visits have suddenly ceased. And what means that sound of cathedral bells? When he drops in for a few minutes he, too, wears a worried look, and proposes a further shot spell of absence. To this she, having satisfied herself that his love is unabated, reluctantly agrees. He has been keeping an ear on those bells. When he withdraws a new patient takes his place. It is Dona Juana, the Governor's daughter. She is given to sleep-walking, and is to be married that very night. Zoraya prescribes, and applies hypnotism. In her trance Juana is loquacious, but it does not occur to her to mention the name of the bridegroom. Juana is recalled to consciousness and goes. A moment later a boy that Zoroya has despatched to clear up the mystery of those bells returns. They ring for the wedding of Juana with Don Enrique. Zoraya screams, and the curtain descends.

Pausing here for a moment, it seems odd that Zoraya, who has heard those bells on and off for years, does not know that they mean a wedding, that she does not mark their effect on Don Enrique, and that she never inquires of Juana the name of the dreaded bridegroom. Besides, there is the country-side gossip to be thought of ; great weddings such as this are talked about in advance. We feel, to use a Scotch phrase, that she is "no very gleg in the uptake." The explanation is that M. Sardou's characters are not human, but shells timed to explode at a certain moment and not before. The third act passes in the home of the bride. Hither Zoraya repairs copiously veiled. She attempts no violence on the bride, whom she has hypnotised against the wedding night. It is Don Enrique that she comes to see, and she sees him. He has no heart in the marriage ; it is a business at the bottom of which is a father's dying wish. But he will not flee with her to Africa, though he will visit her occasionally elsewhere. She opens a door to leave, and is confronted by Cardenos, and agent of the Secret Office. He knows all, and tells the lovers that that very night the Council will meet to try Zoraya for witchcraft. Her conviction on this charge will absolve Don Enrique. Don Enrique does not see things in that light, and throttles Cardenos for his pains. The lovers flee together. Apparently they do not flee very far, for in the fourth act Zoraya is on her trial and Don Enrique is in custody. She pleads not guilty. Two witnesses are, therefore, called against her. The first is a doited old beldam, who babbles of trokings with the devil, and identifies Zoraya as having been at one of his At Homes. The second is a poor seduced, weak-minded girl, who believes herself on the free list of held, but does not identify Zoraya.

Pressed on the point and threatened with torture to refresh her memory she says she does remember Zoraya, and, throwing herself at Zoraya's feet, implores her pardon which Zoraya, having pity on her grants. Zoraya is again invited to confess. She again denies the charge. (It should be remembered that in Spain to, we think, this day, there can be no conviction—at any rate, no punishment—unless the accused confesses. Hence the practice of interlocutory torture.) The Cardinal has to broaden his hints to tell her bluntly that her confession alone can save Don Enrique. She is, as we have said, "no very gleg at the uptake," but when once the position is made clear to her she is anxious to confess anything that is put to her.

painful and therefore artistically indefensible, but it is undeniably effective in the theatre. The final act is a drop. In the flame-painted robe of the martyr Zoraya comes to the door. Don Enrique has furnished her with a capsule of poison which will cheat the State. Juana is still comatose, and Zoraya's de-hypnotising of her wins over the Governor. The rabble, however, are bent on her burning. Don Enrique attempts a rescue. But Zoraya has already taken the poison. Enough is some how left for him, and the lovers die together on the steps of the cathedral.

The piece Mme. Rejane presented on Tuesday night at the Prince of Wales' Theatre contrasts strangely with the piece Mme. Bernhardt produced the evening before. In La Sorciere, as indeed in all his dramas, M. Sardou thinks only of what will do and tell in the theatre. With truth he is not concerned. He is in short a playwright, a master playwright, but not a dramatist. The dramatist starts with a truth and expresses it as best he can in the terms of the theatre. The theatre is only his mouthpiece, through which he can give his truth the most effective utterance. The playwright takes advantage of the weakness of stage representation to palm off what is false; the dramatist takes advantage of its strength to tell what is true with greater force. Not that M. Maurice Donnay is a dramatist. Where he differs from M. Sardou is in making no use of his medium, either for better or for worse. Only the third of his four acts gains by reproduction in the flesh. There are but three characters in it, though the cast numbers upwards of a score. There is Philippe, who has been Helene's lover in her husband's lifetime, and will marry her when her widow's year is completed. There is Gotte, a married lady with whom he has once been faithless to the widowed Helene. Stung by his refusal, she tells him that Helene's child was not her husband's, but the child of a former lover. Helene comes and admits the truth of the statement. He casts her off, though the equality of the sexes has been his main topic of conversation. This act is well written and stirring. As Helene Mme. Rejane acts superbly. She raves herself to a standstill. She is all out at the finish. Her struggles are like the fight of a game fish, that grows weaker with every effort, whose plunges grow feebler and shorter, till at last it lies in the net, dead beat and unresisting. Outside La Robe Rouge, Mme. Rejane has done nothing finer in London. The scene takes it out of Philippe too, here excellently played by M. Grand. And as Gotte Mme. S. Avril is admirably seductive and passionate. Altogether, a most notable act.

What of the three other acts and the other twenty characters? Well, dramatically speaking, they are ineffective. The first act, which is nearly half the play, shows us a ball at the house of Helene's husband. He is a self-made man, a manufacturer of biscuits and a promoter of companies. He entertains in what he considers style. We hear much of a bar he has erected in the garden, and mark some of its distressing effects, and we see Les Sœurs Clarisson, a troup of dancing girls engaged by him to amuse his guests, and possibly suggested by Berrisons, who in 1897, when the play was produced were the rage of Paris. The guests a very mixed lot discourse volubly on their own private affairs. Just before the end of the act Heleney's husband blows out his brains, not from boredom, but because a commissary of police has come to arrest him, presumably as a fraudulent company-promoter. An occasional witty sally cannot blind one to the fact that this act is wholly unnecessary. It was not very warmly received but it should be added that Mme. Rejane's sin of unpunctuality has apparently found her out since late arrivals were many, and the tilting of seats coupled with the music off, rendered much of the dialogue inaudible. The second act is a little more business-like. The characters are reduced to half a dozen, and though they only talk they discuss topics of sex that have some bearing on the situation. The third act we have described. In the fourth the principle of natural selection, from the dramatic point of view, is carried still further. Instead of three characters, we have only two, Helene and Phillippe, whose love has triumphed over his logic. The third act is drama and might stand by itself. The rest is negligible, and for London audiences, at least, might be "written off."

On Monday night at Covent Garden was produced for the first time in England M. Saint-Saen's one-act opera "Helene," described as a "Lyric Poem in Six Tableaux." Both the words and music are written by this most versatile of musicians. To say that there are not many brilliant pages in the work would be a ridiculous exaggeration; but at the same time it must be confessed that, as in nearly all the works of Saint-Saens, the brilliance is superficial rather than deep, and that the originality of ideas is not particularly obvious. The story told in brief is no more than the flight of Helen and Paris turned into a sort of love allegory, and purposed to show the supreme royalty of love over all the other passions of man. One is reminded of the great line, one of the greatest lines possibly in all poetry—"Was this the face that launched a thousand ships?" The libretto is prettily conceived and prettily written. Saint-Saens assuredly has an extremely dainty style, so far as literature goes; the unfortunate part of the matter is that the book is not of the slightest interest to anybody; it has no pulsation of passion, no reality even on the allegorical side; the story of the loves of Helen and Paris are quite feebly told, and we are bound to add that it is at times wearisome to excess, from the musical point of view there is something more favourable to be said. Saint-Saens is always scholarly and musicianly; he scores with an unsurpassable neatness, and his sense of musical proportion is altogether exceptional among modern musicians. But if we come to a question of inspiration, we regret to say that "Helene," though smoothly beautiful and full of many passages to which many a great musician would be proud to add his signature, has a good deal more of deliberate constructiveness in it than of spontaneous outpouring. Its virtue lies in the fact that it gradually increases in fervour as the score progresses, and certainly the last part is infinitely the best written music in the whole of the opera. It would be easy to point to one page and say, "By this way went Mezars;" to another. "This was Beethoven's path;" to another, particularly in the dawn tone-picture in the sixth scene, "By this way went Wagner." The odd thing is that as Saint-Saens approaches more nearly to the spirit of Wagner, so his music distinctly takes upon it a more beautiful garment. It is useless to quote one scene here or one scene there, for the story is told in a strictly Wagnerian sense of the unities of drama, but the summary that we have made of the general musical spirit of the composition may suffice.

The part of Helene was taken by Mme. Melba, and although she sang with even more than her usual fervour and vocal beauty, there is no doubt that Saint-Saens has provided for her, from an artistic point of view, an extremely difficult and one would add, an ungrateful part. That she, the past mistress of lyric singing, should be set to sing what is practically a long series of unmelodic passages, naturally tends towards the withholding of much display of her peculiar genius. Still, for the beauty of her phrasing, and the exquisite art with which she surmounted every difficulty, she deserves the very highest praise. Miss Parkina in the part of Venus was in every respect admirable, and Mme. Kirkby Lunn as pallas, both acted and sang with a real lyric demonstrativeness, which, as a style, she seems in recent days to have developed with immense success. M. Dalmores as Paris was attractive, and M. Messager conducted with extreme refinement and delicacy, proving at every point how exquisitely he understood every succeeding phase of Saint-Saen's intention. In fact, the orchestral playing was one of the great features of the evening. It must be added that the mounting of the opera was in every respect magnificent; the colour was especially wonderful, and Mr. Harry Brooke is to be heartily congratulated upon having produced a series of stage pictures which must rank among ones most delightful memories of any stage production. The opera was followed by a performance of La Navarraise, by Messent, in which Mme. de Nuovina took the part of Anita, formerly if we remember aright, taken by Mme. Calve at Covent Garden. She both acted and sang well, if perhaps she was somewhat lacking in expressing the fury and passion of a work which goes with the swiftness of a hurryeane. The remainder of the parts were well taken by M. Journet, M. Dalmores, M. Gilibert, and others.

THE LOSS OF THE AUSTRALIA.

PILOT'S STRANGE CONDUCT.

ACCIDENT DUE TO HIS ILLNESS.

The Australian papers give the following further details in regard to the loss of the P. & O. s.s. Australia:—

Melbourne, June 21st.—The position of the wrecked P. & O. mail steamer Australia was, practically, the same this evening as it was yesterday. The wind continued to blow off the land, and, as the sea was calm the conditions were favourable for salvaging the cargo, and this work was pushed on with the utmost expedition.

A fatal accident occurred to a lascar named Sheik Allee Darwood. He was engaged in transhipping baggage, when he fell between the Ellen and the wharf, and was crushed to death. The goods recovered are in a perfectly dry condition. During last night, Captain Cole and his officers and most of the crew remained on board, trusting to an arrangement with the life-boat crew to take them ashore if the weather became bad enough to endanger their lives. During the night, however, the wind continued to blow from the north-west, and the sea was comparatively smooth. There was little sleep for those on board, as the strain caused by the after portion of the vessel resting on the ledge of rocks started the rivets in every direction and there was no assurance that the steamer would not part amidships under the strain. It was ascertained during to-day that two large pieces of the rock were driven deep into the hull, and it was hoped that they were embedded firmly enough to hold the ship fast during ordinary weather. Nevertheless, it was with a feeling of relief that the officers and crew learned, at daybreak, that there had been no change in her position, with the exception of a more decided list to starboard.

The crew started operations to-day on the bridge, recovering the telegraphing apparatus, and all the brass-fixings. The binnacle, the wheel, and everything movable have been got ready for transhipment, while the saloon is slowly losing its air of elegance, as the fittings and curtains are being taken down and packed for removal. It is probable that a diver will be set down to assist with the recovery of the cargo from the flooded holds. Should the weather hold out, it may be possible to recover the whole of the cargo.

SALVAGE OPERATIONS STOPPED.

Melbourne, June 22nd.—At an early hour this morning the responsible officers on the wrecked steamer Australia found that owing to a rising tide and a gale of wind, which was shifting from north-west to south-west, their position was so dangerous that it was unwise to remain longer on the vessel. Signals were sent up for a life-boat, and shortly after 4 a.m. the officers and crew were landed at Queenscliffe. The latest news this afternoon is that the Australia is still holding together on the rock, but that the weather is too rough to allow of the resumption of the work of salvaging the cargo.

Melbourne, June 23rd.—A report was received this evening from Queenscliffe to the effect that the position of the wrecked mail steamer Australia was much the same as it was yesterday. The weather was too rough yesterday to allow any vessel to get alongside. One boat approached to within a hundred yards of her, and reported that the Australia was very steady, although occasional seas washed her decks from stem to stern. One of the mail steamer's boats was found to-day washed up on the beach at Mount Martha. It was not damaged in any way and the eight oars were on board it.

Melbourne, June 24th.—The wrecked mail steamer Australia is still firmly embedded on the reef at Point Nepean. The spars, funnel, and riggings are all as upright and in as good order as when the vessel was afloat. The weather is breaking and the hope is indulged in of an early resumption of the work of salvaging the cargo.

COLLAPSE OF PILOT DENNIS,

OBLIGED TO BE KEPT UNDER RESTRAINT.

Melbourne June 21st.—The condition of Pilot Dennis, who was taken to his home in a state of collapse yesterday, was reported to be slightly improved to-night, but no one outside the family circle was permitted to see him.

According to a statement of one of the officers, Captain Cole, who was on the bridge, in company with the pilot and the second officer, had some misgivings soon after the pilot took charge, that the vessel was out of her course. A moment or to before the vessel struck there was a slight rasping sound, as though the bottom had grazed a submerged rock. Captain Cole remarked the occurrence, but Pilot Dennis replied, "No it's alright. We are in the ship." He had hardly uttered the words when the crash came. From that moment the pilot does not appear to have been responsible for his actions. He gave wild orders and long after the vessel had ceased to move he clung to a rail and cried Stop her Stop her! Finally as he decended from the bridge, he gave several confused orders to the seaman at the wheel, and was in such a paroxysm of excitement that he had to be kept in restraint until he could be taken on board the Victoria.

Melbourne June 23rd.—An important disclosure with regard to the state of the health of Pilot Dennis who was in charge of the Australa when she was wrecked, was made to-day. Dennis applied to the Marine Board for permission to resign from the service on the grounds of ill-health. The application was supported by several certificates from well known medical men, and these documents showed that not only was Pilot Dennis in a very grave state of health, but that his eye sight was also far from good. He is described as suffering from a complication of complaints including Bright's disease of the kidneys and disease of the heart. His report on the subject of the wreck of the Australia has been handed to the Marine Board, but its contents have not been divulged pending a meeting of the Board to-morrow.

THE PILOT'S EXTRAORDINARY ORDER.

An interesting fact that is likely to be adduced at the official inquiry into the disaster will relate to an order to "port the helm," which is said to have been given by Dennis shortly before the vessel struck. The effect of complying with the pilot's order would have been to throw the bow of the vessel to the starboard and therefore towards the reef. A quartermaster, who was on the bridge at the time, states that the order to port the helm was given by the pilot, but that the captain had walked over to the weather side of the bridge, and he did not hear the order. The night the quartermaster added, was a rather "dirty" one, but the light could be seen plainly. He did not notice anything strange about the pilot, either before or after the accident occured. The second and fourth officers, he states, were also on the bridge at the time.

From another source it has been learned that Pilot Dennis had admitted, in conversation, that the last things he remembers is giving the order, "Port the helm." If it be found that this order was given, the inference will be that Dennis believed that the steamer had entered the Heads, and he accordingly steered for the South Channel. As she had not entered the Heads, the porting of the helm would take her on to the Corsair Rock, where she now lies.

MARINE BOARD ENQUIRY.

Melbourne, June 24th.—The Marine Board met this afternoon to deal with the matters arising out of the wreck of the R. M. S. Australia, at Port Philip Heads, on Monday morning last.

The Secretaly read a letter from Pilot Dennis, making application for a month's leave of absence. Dr. MacLean's certificate, showing that Pilot Dennis was unfit for duty, owing to an affection of the heart and kidney was attached.

Mr. Corby: We had better postpone the consideration of this request until after we have considered the whole question of the wreck of the Australia.

Consideration of the application for leave was postponed as suggested.

The Secretary read reports concerning the wreck.

Captain Cele wrote:—I have to report to you that the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Australia was stranded off Nepean Point, Port Philip Heads, at 1-44 o'clock a. m. on Monday June 20th, 1904, Mr. G. F. Dennis being the pilot in charge.

PILOT DENNIS'S REPORT.

ACCIDENT DUE TO HIS SUDDEN ILLNESS.

Pilot Dennis's report read as follows:—"I regret to inform you that I was the pilot in charge of the R.M.S. Australia on the morning of the 20th inst. At about 2 a.m. the said steamer grounded on a reef off Point Nepean. The tide was at first quarter flood. The weather was clear, and the only reason I can assign as to the cause of the accident is that I was suddenly taken ill when approaching Port Philip Heads."

Pilot Dennis also wrote:—"I beg to inform the Board that, in consequence of my sudden illness, I have submitted myself for medical examination by Drs. D. G. Rant (Medical Officer of the Board), Maclean, Barrett, and Orr, and, in view of their reports as to my condition, of which I had no previous knowledge; and which have come as a painful surprise to me, I feel it my duty at once to tender my resignation. I might say I am prostrated as the result of the terrible loss of the Australia and feel the position of affairs very keenly. I am very desirous of giving all the information within my power and knowledge to the Board, or at any inquiry that may be held."

A statement of the case prepared by Mr. W. F. Denny, the Inspector, who held a preliminary inquiry was next read. This was to the effect that Pilot Dennis alleged that when boarding the Australia he had to climb up a ladder before he reached the deck of the vessel. Upon getting on deck he found his heart in a state of palpitation which he had never experienced before. Upon reaching the bridge, he met the master in the usual way and took the pilotage charge, ordering the engines full speed ahead. He shaped a course for the Queenscliffe leading lights and as the vessel neared Point Lonsdale she was a little to westward of the line of the leading light. He then gave the order to port or port a little, it being his intention to get a little to the eastward of the mid-channel is passing through the Heads, his object being to counteract the set of the flood-tide. He also alleged that from the time he gave that order to port or port a little he

REMEMBERS NOTHING MORE,

everything being a blank until he found himself on board the pilot steamer Victoria. The master of the Australia alleged that, when Pilot Dennis took charge, the engines, by the pilot's orders, were put full speed ahead, and a course was shaped for Port Phillip Heads. There were on the bridge Pilot Dennis and Mr. Hussey Cooper, the second mate; Mr. Pearce, the fourth mate, at the telegraph D. O'Connel, A.B., at the wheel and J. Page, A.B., at the after-steering telegraph, and Captain Cole. Captain Cole also alleged that, after going full speed ahead, the leading lights were brought right ahead, they being in line upon nearing Point Lonsdale. The red lower light at Queenscliffe was slightly open to the eastward of the high light. The pilot ported the helm about 6deg. At twenty minutes to 2 a. m. the Point Lonsdale light was abeam, the Queenscliffe lights being nearly one. At this time Captain Cole considered the vessel was on safe course, and he went to the starboard side of the bridge and turned his attention to the obstructions and lights on the starboard side, and heard no further orders given by the pilot. The next thing that attracted his attention was the close proximity of the land on the starboard bow. At that moment seeing the danger the ship was in, he turned round to alter the course when the ship ran aground. He further alleged that when handing over charge to pilot Dennis he did not notice anything unusual in his demeanour or behaviour and consequently, handed over charge of the vessel without any misgiving. The first order he heard the pilot give after the vessel struck was full speed astern that order Captain Cole at once countermanded and ordered the engines "slow ahead" and afterwards stopped them altogether. He spoke to Pilot Dennis immediately after the ship had grounded, and Pilot Dennis said: It is all my fault. Captain Cole then turned to matters requiring his immediate attention and saw no more of Pilot Dennis until some time afterwards when he found him lying in a state of collapse on the bridge and he sent the doctor to attend him.

Mr. Cowper moved that Pilot Dennis's application for leave and regislation be reserved until the inquiry was finished.

Mr. Agnew seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. Lilley suggested that Pilot Dennis be instructed not to resume duty until the present investigation was concluded. They had no right to say anything against the Pilot while the matter was sub judice, but they might instruct him pending the inquiry, not to take another ship.

Mr. Corby: I suggest that the words be: 'That he be relieved of further duty."

The motion was carried.

Mr. Belfrage move1 that the matter be referred to the Court of Marine Inquiry,

Capt. Garside moved as an amendment that the Board go into Committee to consider the formulation of charges.

Mr. Cowper: I hope that will not be carried. The public are now aroused, and are blaming us to some extent. I hope the idea of going into Committee will not be entertained for a moment.

It was resolved that Pilot Dennis be not allowed to resume duty until he is examined by the Boards Medical Officers or without permission of the Board.

Mr. Belfrage: I move again—That the case be remitted to the Court of Marine Inquiry charging Pilot Dennis with careless navigation." (Cries of "No.")

Mr. Cowper: Make it an open charge.

Mr. Belfrage You must charge him with one thing or another before sending it to the Court.

Capt. Garside: A charge of the kind will not stand for a moment. We have to make it in a proper legal fashion, and that is why we want to go into Committee. We have had two or three instances of the kind and the Crown Solicitor tells us it is not the slightest use in sending up that charge. The Crown Solicitor is waiting hereon purpose to formulate whatever charges we may decide upon.

Mr. Dickens: In previous cases we have remitted it to Court for the purpose of saying what the charge should be. We have before had a general remission to the Court.

Mr. Lilley seconded the amendment that the Board go into Committee, which was lost by seven votes to five.

Mr. Syme pointed out that, under clause 57 of the Act, the Board might direct the Court of Marine Inquiry to hold a formal investigation into the causes of casualties.

The Crown Solicitor (Mr. Guinnes) was called, and in reply to a question, said that the Board had the choice of making charges or of referring the whole matter to the Court.

Mr. Dickens moved that the Court of Marine Inquiry be directed to hold a formal investigation into the causes of the casualty.

Mr. McLean seconded this motion which was carried.

SYMPATHY FOR THE P. AND O.

Melbourne, June 21st—The Governor Sir Reginald Talbot, sent the following message to the manager of the P. and O. Company Melbourne, to-day:—"On behalf of myself and Ministers, I tender you sincere condolence on the loss of your fine steamship Australia.

A VALUABLE CARGO.

The Australia's cargo consisted of over 600 tons of merchandise, and, although no definite idea can be given of its value, it is worth many thousands of pounds—probably £50,000. It comprises 630 packages drapery, 7 cases earthenware, 8 cases machinery, 1 case perfumes, 9 bales leather, 5 packages plaiticine, 13 cases stationery, 1 case gold leaf, 2 cases dyes, 18 cases hardware 3 cases indiarubber goods, 1 case gas mantles, 6 packages seed, 22 cases silverware and electroplate, 1 case pictures, 3 cases gunware, 36 cases cycle goods, 3 cases stoves, 15 cases druggists' sundries, 5 packages colours, 150 cases condensed milk, 132 bundles periodicals, 6 cases beer, 2 cases whisky, 12 cases boots and shoes, 4 cases cutlery, 8 cases earthenware, 6 packages copper tutes, 250 packages tea, 25 cases toys, 5 cases brass work, 25 packages paper, 2 cases beewax, 1 package gold plate, 4 cases stoves, 1 case optical goods, 3 motor cars, 1 case meters, 10 cases mustard, 1 case essence, in all about 600 tons, and general merchandise for Sydney. The most valuable portion of freight was transhipped to the "Victoria" and brought to Melbourne, and proved to be five packages of valuable silverware.

THE JAPANESE TOBACCO MONOPOLY.

THE following letter was addressed to the Editor of "American Industries":—After the Government's plan of controlling the manufacture of tobacco for fiscal purposes was made officially known to the public, the tobacco people changed their attitude and expressed their willingness to support it if the terms could be made satisfactory. The outbreak of the Japan-Russo war hastened the decision of Parliament, and the bill was passed on the 26th of March with slight modifications. The vital point of the discussion was regarding the number of years and the basis of indemnity to the manufacturers who would be bought out. The original bill provided for a tax on the income of each individual manufacturer, but the committee who had charge of the bill reported in favor of taking the amount of sales as the basis, and favored three years' indemnity instead of four on account of the financial condition of the treasury.

The amount provided for indemnity was 9,100,000 yen (about dols 4,500,000), which will be distributed among all the manufacturers in Japan, but about one-half of it will go to four prominent companies. This is at the rate of 20 per cent. indemnity per annum for three years, based on the amount of sales. If of suitable charater the factories and machinery will be bought by the government. The administration of the tobacco monopoly by the government will be patterned chiefly after that of Austria, and the government expects to manufacture various brands to suit the public taste. The monopoly for the manufacture of cigarettes will begin the first of June, and for cut tobacco a year later.

To meet the war expenses a bill was passed to increase the exising taxes on land, business, income etc., and addi ional taxes have been levied on the importation of woollen goods and petroleum. On woollen goods the rate will be 15 per cent ad valorem, while on petroleum the duty will be 3 sen 2 rin per gallon (about 3 cents.) The total increase in the government income for the year is estimated at 62,201,879 yen. As Japan is determined to win in the war now raging, home industry relating to articles of daily consumption is showing encouraging signs of revival.

THE MOTOR-BOATS AT KIEL.

A Press Association telegram from Kiel says:—What interests people more than all the warships and yachts present are the high horse-power motor-boats which are to race on Saturday (June 25). Of these Mr. Edge's Napier Minor, of 88 horse-power, has created the greatest sensation. This little boat, shaped like a motor-car, darts through the water at a speed of 25 miles an hour. Viewed from the shore her flight is most sensational. All one sees is a huge crescent of water rising high above the boat, while occarionally the Union Jack emerges from the trough. Mr. Edge stands at the wheel imperturbably steering in oilskins, though almost blinded by the sea dashing over him. The French have also a beautiful little boat, which makes as much noise as ten motor-cars running together, while the Mercedes Company have a 500-horse-power boat, but this will not race if any sea is running. It is expected that the motor race will be the event of the regatta.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

The "Eclair" has been devoting some attention to the horses of Napoleon, "apropos" of the one sent from Manchester in 1808 but only recently unpacked at the Louvre. Jaffa is buried in Kent; Marengo's skeleton is at Whitehall, but the "Eclair" doubts, not to say ridicules, the statement that this horse was ridden by Napoleon at Marengo, Austerlitz, Jena, Wagram, in the Russian campaign, and at Waterloo. Between Arcola and Waterloo he had eighteen horses killed under him. According to the testimony of Vincent the saddler, the horse that carried the Emperor at Waterloo was Tauris. It was Wagram that carried him at the battle of that name, Cyrus at Austerlitz, and Emir was with him in Spain: Gonzalve had the left rein cut by a ball at Brienne; L'Intendant was used for reviews, was known by the nickname of "Coco," and had a companion called Coquet. During the Hundred Days there were cheers for Coco and Coquet. Lord Rosebery has a picture of a Napoleonic horse which is called Austerlitz. The horse at Manchester appears to have been called indifferently Marengo or Vizier. The "Eclair" doubts the authenticity of the first and does not mention the second name. Rather a dispassionate way of receiving a present, to leave it in a packing-case for thirty-six years and then throw doubts upon its value. However, the animal is French property, so they are free to look him in the mouth.

We can vouch for the absolute authenticity of the succeeding epistle, although its formality may seem to smack of the rococo:—Under the high estimation with which I have ever viewed your distinguished Miscellany, I should be particularly averse from making it the record of unmeaning amusements or subordinate pleasures but there are scenes of rational gratification which the most elevated characters may enjoy with delight and the moralist contemplate with improvement. Such were afforded at Champion Lodge, Camberwell, by the taste and liberality of Mr. and Mrs. Crespigny to an assemblage of about five hundred noble and distinguished persons, and rendered more gratifying by the presence of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, whose condescension and politeness added dignity to rank and affection to loyalty. The occasion of this letter was a "fete champetre" held on the 23rd of June, 1804, and the letter was addressed to Sylvanus Urban, Esquire.

Among British imports—those, we mean, which are expressly arranged for in our economy—we may yet have to include parasites. In the case, that is, of any overwhelming plague of wire-worm, potato-grub, or other deadly insect pest in time to come we shall probably have to do what they are doing in California and make a "little deal" with some other country in their own appointed infestors and annihiliators. California had been spending immense sums annually on the spraying and fumigating of her fruit plants and trees to hold at bay the scale insects and fruit-eating moths, when it was discovered that in Australia the "cottony cushion scale" no longer did any great mischief, as it was kept down by a parasite. A commissioner was sent, accordingly, to that country; and he, together with a well-established merchant and breeder of parasites, Mr. Koebele, who although not a scientist knew everything about them and their habits and habitats that was to be known, imported with perfect success the tiny insect needed to correct the deadliest enemy known to the orange tree. Mr. Koebele was then chartered to extend his business operations. It was through his agency that the parasite of what is known as the black scale was imported from Cape Colony, South Africa. When Mr. Koebele went to the Pacific islands on the same business he was succeeded by Mr. George Compere, who found in China the parasite of the red scale, which came thence and is not a pest there. "Mr. Compere," we read "in the service of West Australia, has taken long journeys to find parasites in all parts of the world, and has discovered in Spain a parasite of the codling moth, one of the most destructive and widely distributed of injurious insects. Mr. Compere is now in Brazil, confidently expecting to find the parasite of the fruit fly which infests West Australian orchards and cannot be reached by spraying or fumigation."

Every English reader who suffers from the incessant fine friction that is set up by the inconsistencies of English spelling must sympathise with every rational attempt to improve it. And as a certain State of philosophical indignation is a necessary preliminary, whether it be in phonetics or in politics, to a vigorous attitude of reform, we should like to call up, unimpeachable witnesses who have spoken warmly on the subject. The one is the late Lord Lytton, and the other the late Mr. Gladstone; and to give the full weight to their pronouncement we give it in reformed speling. This is how the former expressed himself:—"A moar leiing, round-about, puzel-heded deliuzhon than that bei which we honliuz the kleer instinkts ov truth in our akursed sistem ov speling woz never konkokted bei the father ov fulshud. (Instans "see, ay, tee," cat.) Hou kan a sistem ov edukashon flurish that beginz bei so monstrus a folshud, which the sens ov hearing sufeizez tu kontradikt?" And now we turn to Mr. Gladstone:—"Tonestli kan say I kanot konseev hou it iz that a forener lernz hou tu pronouns English when yiu rekolekt the total absens ov rool, method, sistem, and aul the aukzilliariz which pepel jenerali get when thay hav tu akweir sumthing that iz difikult ov atainment." If one other testimony be required, let it be that of Max Muller, who was a master of the science of language. He said that our spelling was a national misfortune, and summed it up as—unintelijibal, unhistorikal, and unteechabel." But when we try to picture and speedy readjustment of our phonetics on the lines suggested by these examples we are driven in spite of ourselves, we must confess to put okwird kwestionz—questions which (in the words of anothers learned authority) may "okur tu eniwun, but which nun kan satisfaktorili anser." Is it possible that we English people in language, too, are enamoured of our own absurdities?

Has the long delay in the promised institution of old-age pensions anything to do with the investigations of Dr. Menchnikoff? It may have been that some inkling in advance of the extraordinary and far-reaching results of his study of senile decay has already had its effect upon the beneficent devisers of the old-age scheme. Because it is clear that if the venerable pensioners took any unfair advantage of Dr. Menchnikoff's permission to go on living, their half-century or so of added existence might prove a serious embarrassment to the State. We should have to dock our war bills or increase the duty on gin, or do something equally unpleasant. In discussing the incidence of old age in the human system Dr. Menchnikoff leads us to conclude that it is simply brought about by certain beneficent microbes which increase too rapidly. These microbes are found in the large intestine, which birds only possess to a very small degree. This accounts, he states, for the great age attained by birds compared with mammals. "It is proved," says the doctor, that senility is an infectious disease, and it should be possible to treat it like other maladies—to cure it or prevent it. As an antidote, until a counteracting serum be discovered the doctor advises the consumption of curdled milk. This seems a very reasonable remedy and its use for a year in our alms-houses under strict observation, would do no manner of harm and might cure the inmates of their morbid craving for tea and other baneful and disintegrating fluids.

"Ping-pong," after running two seasons ago to an almost crazy popularity, would appear to have at length fallen out of favour and received its coup de grace, for we read in a contemporary usually free from prejudice a paragraph which is evidently intended to carry reproach and a Russian moral with it:—"When the war broke out the libraries on the Japanese ships were cleared of all fiction and illustrated papers, only technical treatises being allowed to remain. This is in significant contrast to the Russian ships at Port Arthur, which were provided with ping-pong tables."

A LETTER FROM RAISULI.

According to the Tangier correspondent of the "Daily Mail," Raisuli has written him a letter explaining why he has "taken" Mr. Perdicaris. All that has been said in Tangier about me, that I hate Christian Europeans and want to drive them from Morocco, is wrong. Such speaking is lies. Between Morocco and Europe, Mussulman and Christian, there is nothing but peace, and we desire no wrong to any Christian. Should trouble come, it will come from Europe, for if troops land we will fight. The cause of the present trouble between me and the Government is the House of Abdsadek, Governor of Tangier, who is now deposed, and his uncle and relations, who have held the Governorship of Tangier for generations. Abdsadek and his people have for years persecuted by fire and sword my tribe with his soldiers. He killed our young boys, mutilated our children, and robbed us. Abdsadek disregarded all the principles of our religion in his persecution. You may wonder why I took Mr. Perdicaris. Well, for a long time I considered the advisability of raiding Tangier and retaliating on the Governor, but I saw a difficulty owing to the presence of a large number of foreigners of all nations assembled at Tangier. Not wishing to offend the Powers, I decided to come to Tangier and carry away some European of standing. When I came I had no intention of taking Mr. Perdicaris more than any other man. I am glad I took an American, for America forced the Sultan to overthrow the Governor and release from prison a large number of men innocently suffering.

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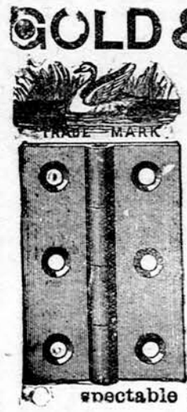

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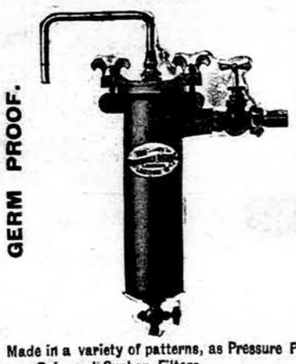

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WRITERS AND READERS.

It is good to hear that the Collected Swinburne of which the first volume appeared the other day, is going briskly with the booksellers. "Ah, then," it was remarked to one of them, yesterday, "poetry still sells!" He answered laconically, "Yes, poetry?" The second volume of the Swinburne may be ready next month.

Mr. John Murray announces an important history of South America during the past half century. It is the work of Mr. Charles Edmond Akers, and arises from a residence of fourteen years in South America. The fact brought home to him the need of a concise history of its various States since they attained independence from Spanish control. He has written one.

Who, it was asked the other day, is Weatherby Chensey? The answer was promptly given by a contemporary, and so it is not necessary to repeat Weatherby Chesney's real name here. However another novel by him is nearly due, and lovers of the romantic style of Mr. Cutcliffe Hyne will ask for it. The scene of the story is laid at a well-known English watering-place, and its title is "The Mystery of the Bungalow."

"Bygones Worth Remembering," a sequel to Mr. G. J. Holyoake's book, Sixty Years of an Agitator's Life, will be ready in the early autumn. It will have much to say of the notable people whom Mr. Holyoake has known, including John Stuart Mill, the Newmans Mazzini, Garibaldi, Harriet Matineau and Gladstone. Mr. Holyoake also throws many side-lights on events in which he took a part.

Mr. Baring Gould has a novel appearing with Messrs. Methuen under the title in Dowisland. It is a story of the times of the Rebecca riots in South Wales, and the scene is placed in the peninsula of Pembrokeshire. The period was one of much agitation in those parts. Attacks on the turnpikes were carried on by men dressed as women. The leader assumed the name "Rebecca," by which, therefore, the riots came to be known.

Another novel by Mr. Halliwell Sutcliffe is about to appear with Mr. Fisher Unwin under the title "A Bachelor in Arcady." In this book Mr. Sutcliffe abandons his strenuous manner of adventure, feud, sword play, and fierce wooing and gives us an English idyll. The bachelor of the story is a man of thirty odd years who looks like being always a bachelor, until the charming daughter of a neighbouring squire saves him from such a fate. It is a Yorkshire idyll.

Another section—a double one—of the Oxford English Dictionary is about to appear. It has been prepared by Mr. W. A. Craigie, and it contains upwards of three thousand words, beginning with the letter R. As it happens the section contains comparatively few words of native origin, but on the other hand some of these are important. The adjective Red, the specific applications of which have involved much research occupies twenty-one and a half column of space.

A well known life of the Iron Duke is to be included in Hutchinson's series of popular biographies—namely that by Captain HamiltonMaxwell. He was an Irish officer who served at Waterloo and who finally became a clergyman. He was the author of a book, Stories of Waterloo as well as of the Wellington biography which originally appeared in three volumes. For the present reissue it has been edited by the Rev. L. T. Dodd, who supplies necessary notes.

The novel which is at once English and American should surely have all the virtues. A volume just published by Mr. Lane, How Tyson Came Home, may so be described, for it is by a man born in England who is now an American citizen. Moreover, it deals with the experiences in our smart set of an Englishman who makes money abroad and comes home to spend it. The writer is Mr. W. H. Rideing one of the editors of the American "Youth's Companion," a paper to which Gladstone contributed more than one article.

Miss Ruth Putnam, member of the well-known publishing family, has written a book about a romantic mediæval princess. This is Jacqueline the last independent Sovereign of Holland, Zealand and Hainaut, who died in 1436. Her contemporary, Jeanne d'Arc was finally conquered by the same men of history against whom Jacqueline maintained her futile struggle. The peasant girl has received much attention from posterity; the princess little. This account of her and of her lost cause should interest those who like to study the foot-notes of history.

In his speech the other day Lord Rosebery questioned the wisdom and policy of our agreement with France in regard to Morocco. A book which adopts the same attitude in many pages of careful writing is being published by Mr. John Lane. It is entitled "The Truth about Morocco," and it is described in the sub-title as an indictment of the British Foreign Office in relation to the recent treaty between England and France. The author is Mr. M. Affalo, who lived for years in Morocco, and the book has an introduction by Mr. R. B. Cunninghame-Graham, who also know the country intimately.

That there is serious need, says Mr. Putnam Weale, for a book on things Manchurian brought down to the very last moment of the great Far Eastern crisis, no one will doubt. He says this in a book which he has written, having the title, "Manchu and Muscovite." It is to be published on an early date by Messrs. Macmillan, and it will be welcome for its first-hand information on the situation in the Far East. Mr. Putnam Weale, who has spent his life among the Chinese, gives a detailed account of a journey made through Manchuria with the object of showing the character of the Russian occupation.

An interesting little volume on the Antanasian Creed comes to us from a Church layman. It is a plea, frankly and clearly put, for the discontinuance of the Anthanasian Creed in public worship. The author is Mr. Edward Ashmead, and he expresses the spirit of what he writes by a quotation from Erasmus, beginning—True religion is peace, and we cannot have peace unless we have the conscience unshackled on obscure points on which certainty is impossible. The pamphlet is not printed for sale, but the author expresses willingness to send a copy to anybody interested in the subject and his address is 33, Holland-road, Brixton, London.

"Tom Dawson" is the title of a new novel by Miss Florance Warden, which Messrs. Chatto announce.—They also have in the press a story, dating some years ahead from now of an Englishman who becomes Pope. It has the title "Hadrian the Seventh, and the author is Mr. F. Roife.—Mrs. Amelia Barr's story, The Black Shilling, which has to do with a witchcraft scare long ago in New England will shortly be published by Mr. Unwin.—The volume that Miss Emily Lawless has written on Maria Edgworth for the English Men of Letters Series will be ready in July.—A long expected volume by the Rev. F. B. Meyer will appear in a few days with Messrs. Brown Langham under the title, In the Beginning, God.—An edition of the Pickwick Papers is being included in Methuens Illustrated Pocket Library. It will contain reproductions of some rare Buss and Onwhyn plates.

The appointment of Mr. C. H. Firth to succeed York Powell as Regius Professor of Modern History at Oxford, is the natural, almost the inevitable, one. None would have been surprised even if he had succeeded Gardiner directly, for he was already recognised as the greatest authority on Gardiner's period next to Gardiner himself, who on more than one occasion publicly acknowledged the help he had received from Mr. Firth; and it was to Mr. Firth that the editing of Gardiner's work was entrusted after Gardiner's death. In addition to his well-known historical works and editions of historical memoirs which have been mentioned generally in the Press on the occasion of this appointment, I might mention a couple of parerga which I have nowhere seen referred to—an admirable introduction to "The Pilgrim's Progress" prefixed to Messrs. Methuen's mustiated edition of 1898; and the introduction to a reprint published in 1892 by Messrs. Kegan Paul for the Browning Society of the Life of Strafford published originally as by John Forster but alleged by Dr. Furnivall to have been substantially the composition of Robert Browning. There is also his recent introduction to the Stuart Tracts in Messrs. Constable's new edition of An English Garner. I should like to recommend especially to the general reader the Memoirs of Joachim Hane published by Mr. Blackwell of Oxford in 1896—a record of adventures every bit as exciting as those of Dumas's Three Musketeers.

Among the literary names now to be decorated the honorary degrees of Oxford University are those of Mr. Andrew Lang, Mr. W. H. Howells, and Mr. Charles Booth. There is some humour in Mr. Lang and Mr. Howells being thus linked in coincident honour, for there used to be open war between them in their theories of fiction. Mr. Lang once amusingly described the frontispiece to Mr. Howells's volume of "Criticism and Fiction" (1891) as a picture of the author turning up his nose at British Fiction. For the matter of Mr. Lang has (metaphorically) turn up his own nose at no small proportion of British fiction, nor need it be forgotten that he has paid Mr. Howells the compliment of including among his Old Friends of Fiction, The Daughter of One Silas Lapham.

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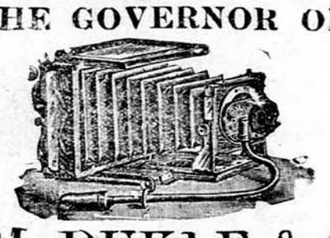

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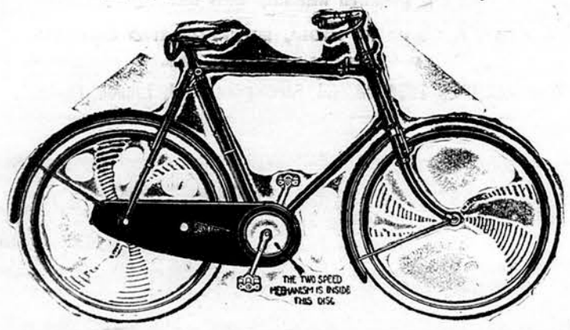

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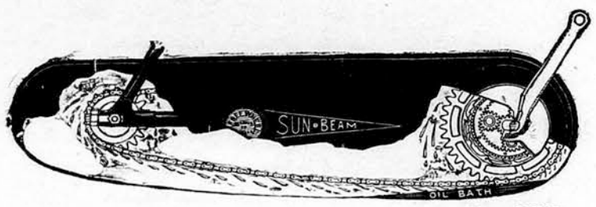

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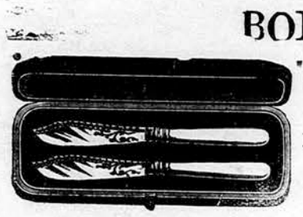

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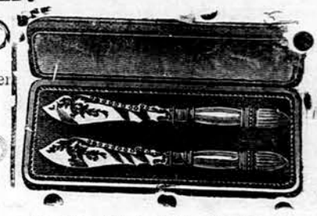

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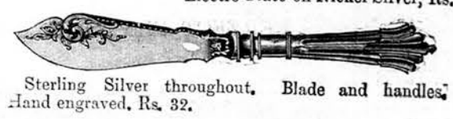

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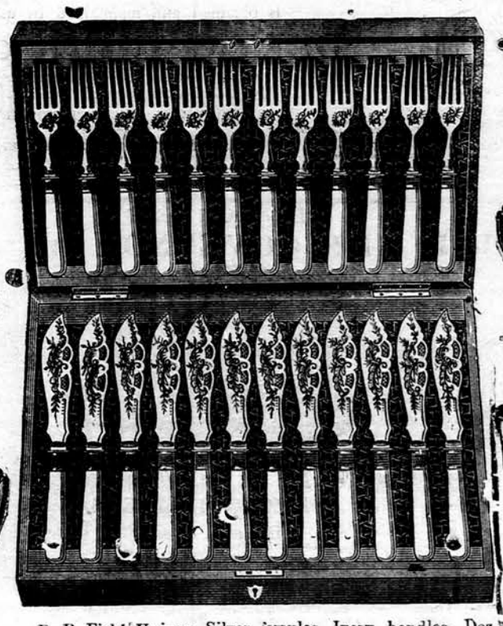

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